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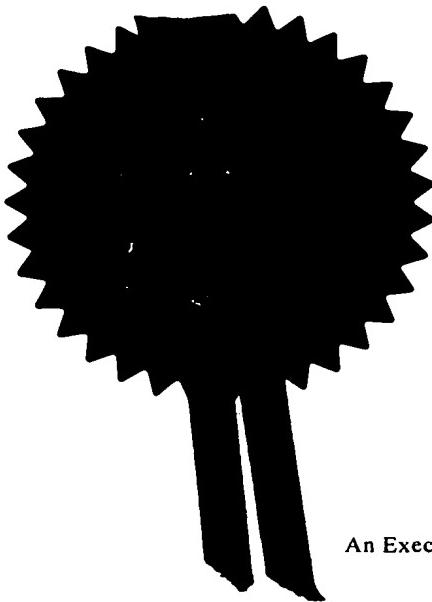
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Signed *Charles Genge*
Dated 14 February 2000

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1. Your reference

PHM 98-148/GB/P

2. Patent application number

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9902455.6

- 5 FEB 1999

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

ZENECA Limited
15 Stanhope Gate
London W1Y 6LN
GB

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

6254007002

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

4. Title of the invention

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

DENERLEY, Paul Millington

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

Intellectual Property Department
ZENECA Pharmaceuticals
Mereside, Alderley Park
Macclesfield
Cheshire
SK10 4TG, GB

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

1030618002

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country

Priority application number
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Date of filing
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7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
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8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
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Patents Form 1/77

9. Enter the number of sheets for any of the following items you are filing with this form.
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Continuation sheets of this form

Description 63

Claim(s)

Abstract

Drawing(s)

10. If you are also filing any of the following, state how many against each item.

Priority documents

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Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (Patents Form 7/77)

Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)

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11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature

Date

04 Feb 99

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CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

The present invention relates to chemical compounds, to their production as well as to pharmaceutical compositions containing them as well as to their use in therapy, in particular
5 of inflammatory disease.

MCP-1 is a member of the chemokine family of pro-inflammatory cytokines which mediate leukocyte chemotaxis and activation. MCP-1 is a C-C chemokine which is one of the most potent and selective T-cell and monocyte chemoattractant and activating agents known. MCP-1 has been implicated in the pathophysiology of a large number of inflammatory
10 diseases including rheumatoid arthritis, glomerular nephritides, lung fibrosis, restenosis (International Patent Application WO 94/09128), alveolitis (Jones et al., 1992, *J. Immunol.*, 149, 2147) and asthma. Other disease areas where MCP-1 is thought to play a part in their pathology are atherosclerosis (e.g. Koch et al., 1992, *J. Clin. Invest.*, 90, 772 -779), psoriasis (Deleuran et al., 1996, *J. Dermatological Science*, 13, 228-236), delayed-type
15 hypersensitivity reactions of the skin, inflammatory bowel disease (Grimm et al., 1996, *J. Leukocyte Biol.*, 59, 804-812), multiple sclerosis and brain trauma (Berman et al, 1996, *J. Immunol.*, 156, 3017-3023). An MCP-1 inhibitor may also be useful to treat stroke, reperfusion injury, ischemia, myocardial infarction and transplant rejection.

MCP-1 acts through the MCP-1 receptor (also known as the CCR2 receptor). MCP-2
20 and MCP-3 may also act, at least in part, through the MCP-1 receptor. Therefore in this specification, when reference is made to "inhibition or antagonism of MCP-1" or "MCP-1 mediated effects" this includes inhibition or antagonism of MCP-2 and/or MCP-3 mediated effects when MCP-2 and/or MCP-3 are acting through the MCP-1 receptor.

Copending International Patent Application Nos. PCT/GB98/02340 and
25 PCT/GB98/02341 describe and claim groups of compounds based upon the indole ring structure which are inhibitors of MCP-1 and therefore have applications in therapy.

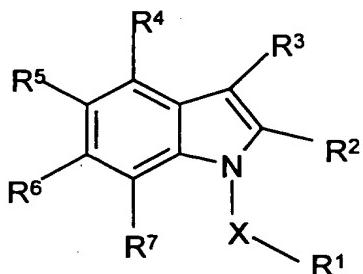
The use of certain indole derivatives as NMDA antagonists is described in USP5051442, WO9312780, EP-483881. Other indoles and their use as inhibitors of leukotriene biosynthesis is described in for example, EP-A- 275-667.

The applicants have found a particular substitution on the indole ring produces advantageous results when used therapeutically as inhibitors of MCP-1.

According to the present invention there is provided the use of a compound of formula

(I)

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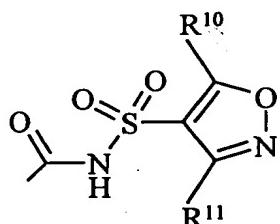


(I)

10 X is CH₂ or SO₂.

R¹ is an optionally substituted aryl or heteroaryl ring;

R² is carboxy, cyano, -C(O)CH₂OH, -CONHR⁸, -SO₂NHR⁹, tetrazol-5-yl, SO₃H, or a group of formula (VI)



15

(VI)

where R⁸ is selected from hydrogen, alkyl, aryl, cyano, hydroxy, -SO₂R¹² where R¹² is alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, or haloalkyl; or R⁸ is a group -(CHR¹³)_r-COOH where r is an integer of 1-3 and each R¹³ group is independently selected from hydrogen or alkyl; R⁹ is hydrogen, alkyl, optionally substituted aryl such as optionally substituted phenyl or optionally substituted

20 heteroaryl such as 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl groups, or a group COR¹⁴ where R¹⁴ is alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or haloalkyl; R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently selected from hydrogen or alkyl, particularly C₁₋₄ alkyl;

R³ is a group OR¹⁵, S(O)_qR¹⁵, NHCOR¹⁶, NSO₂R¹⁶, (CH₂)_sCOOH, (CH₂)_tCONR¹⁷R¹⁸, NR¹⁷R¹⁸, SO₂NR¹⁷R¹⁸ or optionally substituted alkenyl, where q is 0, 1 or 2, s is an integer of from 1 to 4, t is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 4, R¹⁵ is a substituted alkyl or cycloalkyl group or an optionally substituted heteroaryl group, R¹⁶ is optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted aryl or optionally substituted heteroaryl and R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are independently selected from hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted aryl and optionally substituted heteroaryl, with the proviso that at least one of R¹⁷ or R¹⁸ is other than hydrogen, or R¹⁶ and R¹⁷ together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring which optionally contains further heteroatoms; and

5 R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are independently selected from hydrogen, a functional group or an optionally substituted hydrocarbyl groups or optionally substituted heterocyclic groups: for use in the preparation of a medicament for the inhibition of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 and/or RANTES induced chemotaxis.

Compounds of formula (I) are inhibitors of monocyte chemoattractant protein-1. In addition, they appear to inhibit RANTES induced chemotaxis. RANTES is another chemokine from the same family as MCP-1, with a similar biological profile, but acting through the CCR1 receptor. As a result, these compounds can be used to treat disease mediated by these agents, in particular inflammatory disease. Thus the invention further provides a compound of formula (I) for use in preparation of a medicament for the treatment

10 of inflammatory disease.

In this specification the term 'alkyl' when used either alone or as a suffix includes straight chained, branched structures. These groups may contain up to 10, preferably up to 6 and more preferably up to 4 carbon atoms. Similarly the terms "alkenyl" and "alkynyl" refer to unsaturated straight or branched structures containing for example from 2 to 10, preferably from 2 to 6 carbon atoms. Cyclic moieties such as cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl and cycloalkynyl are similar in nature but have at least 3 carbon atoms. Terms such as "alkoxy" comprise alkyl groups as is understood in the art.

The term "halo" includes fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo. References to aryl groups include aromatic carbocyclic groups such as phenyl and naphthyl. The term "heterocyclyl" includes aromatic or non-aromatic rings, for example containing from 4 to 20, suitably from 5 to 8 ring atoms, at least one of which is a heteroatom such as oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen. Examples of such groups include furyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolyl, triazolyl,

thiazolyl, tetrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazolyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, triazinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, quinoxalinyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothienyl or benzofuryl.

"Heteraryl" refers to those groups described above which have an aromatic character.

- 5 The term "aralkyl" refers to aryl substituted alkyl groups such as benzyl.

Other expressions used in the specification include "hydrocarbyl" which refers to any structure comprising carbon and hydrogen atoms. For example, these may be alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heterocyclyl, alkoxy, aralkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl or cycloalkynyl.

The term "functional group" refers to reactive substituents. They may comprise

- 10 electron-donating or electron-withdrawing. Examples of such groups include halo, cyano, nitro, $C(O)_nR^{18}$, OR^{18} , $S(O)_mR^{18}$, $NR^{19}R^{20}$, $C(O)NR^{19}R^{20}$, $OC(O)NR^{19}R^{20}$, $-NR^{19}C(O)_nR^{18}$, $-NR^{18}CONR^{19}R^{20}$, $-N=CR^{18}R^{19}$, $S(O)_nNR^{19}R^{20}$ or $-NR^{19}S(O)_nR^{18}$ where R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} are independently selected from hydrogen or optionally substituted hydrocarbyl, or R^{19} and R^{20} together with the atom to which they are attached, form an optionally substituted heterocyclyl
 15 ring as defined above which optionally contains further heteroatoms such as $S(O)_n$, oxygen and nitrogen, n is an integer of 1 or 2, m is 0 or an integer of 1-3.

- Suitable optional substituents for hydrocarbyl groups R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} include halo, perhaloalkyl such as trifluoromethyl, mercapto, hydroxy, carboxy, alkoxy, heteraryl, heteroaryloxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, aryloxy (where the aryl group may be
 20 substituted by halo, nitro, or hydroxy), cyano, nitro, amino, mono- or di-alkyl amino, oximino or $S(O)_m$ where m is as defined above.

Where R^{19} and R^{20} together form a heterocyclic group, this may be optionally substituted by hydrocarbyl such as alkyl as well as those substituents listed above for hydrocarbyl groups R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} .

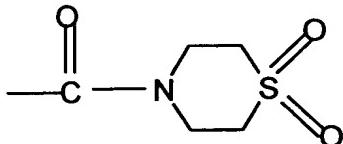
- 25 Suitable substituents for hydrocarbyl or heterocyclic groups R^5 , R^6 and R^7 include those listed above for R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} .

Suitably R^1 is an optionally substituted phenyl, pyridyl, naphthyl, furyl or thienyl ring, and in particular is a substituted phenyl or pyridyl ring.

- Suitable optional substituents for R^1 in formula (I) include alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl,
 30 halo, haloalkyl including perhaloalkyl such as trifluoromethyl, mercapto, alkoxy, haloalkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyoxy, hydroxyalkoxy, alkoxyalkoxy, alkanoyl, alkanoyloxy, cyano, nitro,

amino, mono- or di-alkyl amino, oximino, sulphonamido, carbamoyl, mono or dialkylcarbamoyl or $S(O)_m R^{21}$ where m is as defined above and R^{21} is hydrocarbyl.

- Particular examples of substituents R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 include hydrogen, hydroxy, halo, optionally substituted alkyl such as aralkyl, carboxyalkyl or the amide derivative thereof; alkoxy; aryloxy; aralkyloxy; or an amino group which is optionally substituted with alkyl, aryl or aralkyl. A specific functional group which is suitable for R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and/or R^7 is a group of sub-formula (IV).



10

(IV)

Particular examples of groups R^4 , R^5 , R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen, hydroxy, halo or alkoxy. In particular R^6 and R^7 are hydrogen. R^4 and/or R^5 may be hydrogen but in addition are suitably a small substituent such as hydroxy, halo or methoxy.

- 15 Particular substituents for R^1 include trifluoromethyl, C_{1-4} alkyl, halo, trifluoromethoxy, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{1-4} alkanoyl, C_{1-4} alkanoyloxy, nitro, carbamoyl, C_{1-4} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphanyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphinyl, C_{1-4} alkylsulphonyl, sulphonamido, carbamoyl C_{1-4} alkyl, $N-(C_{1-4}\text{alkyl})\text{carbamoyl}C_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$, $N-(C_{1-4}\text{alkyl})_2\text{carbamoyl}-C_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$, hydroxy $C_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$ or $C_{1-4}\text{alkoxy}C_{1-4}\text{alkyl}$.

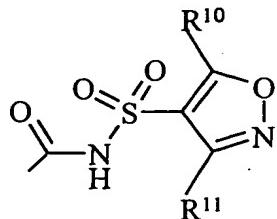
- 20 Additionally or alternatively, two such substituents together may form a divalent radical of the formula $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_{1-4}\text{O}-$ attached to adjacent carbon atoms on the R^1 ring.

Preferred substituents for R^1 are one or more non-polar substituents such as halo.

- In particular, R^1 is substituted by one or more halo groups, in particular chlorine. A particular example of an R^1 group is 3,4-dichlorophenyl, 3-fluoro-4-chlorophenyl, 3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl or 2,3-dichloropyrid-5-yl.

- Examples of groups R^2 include carboxy; cyano; tetrazol-5-yl; SO_3H ; $-\text{CONHR}^8$ where R^8 is selected from cyano, hydroxy, $-\text{SO}_2\text{R}^{12}$ where R^{12} is alkyl such as C_{1-4} alkyl, aryl such as phenyl, heteroaryl or trifluoromethyl, or R^8 is a group- $(\text{CHR}^{10})_r\text{-COOH}$ where r is an integer of 1-3 and each R^{10} group is independently selected from hydrogen or alkyl such as C_{1-4} alkyl; or 30 R^2 is a group $-\text{SO}_2\text{NHR}^9$ where R^9 is an optionally substituted phenyl or an optionally

substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl group, or a group COR¹⁴ where R¹⁴ is alkyl such as C₁₋₄ alkyl, aryl such as phenyl, heteroaryl or trifluoromethyl, or R² is a group of formula (VI)



(VI)

5

where R¹⁰ and R¹¹ are independently selected from hydrogen or alkyl, particularly C₁₋₄ alkyl.

Preferably R² is carboxy or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester thereof.

Particular groups R³ include OR¹⁵, S(O)_qR¹⁵, NHCOR¹⁶, NHSO₂R¹⁶, SO₂NR¹⁷R¹⁸

where q, R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ are as defined above.

10 Suitable optional substitutents for the group R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ as they appear in the definition of R³, or alkenyl groups R³ as defined above include functional groups as hereinbefore defined, as well as aryl or heteroaryl groups, either of which may themselves be substituted by one or more functional groups.

15 Particular examples of substituents for groups R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ include one or more groups selected from halo such as chloro, hydroxy, cyano, amino, mono- or di-alkylamino, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, carboxy, sulphonamido, CONH₂, morpholino, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, phenyl optionally substituted by halo such as chloro, carboxy, hydroxy, alkoxy such as methoxy, carbamoyl, acyl such as acetyl, or hydroxyalkyl where the alkyl group suitably includes at least two carbon atoms, such as hydroxyethyl.

20 Where R¹⁵, R¹⁶, R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ is a heteroaryl group, or where R¹⁷ and R¹⁸ together form an optionally substituted heterocyclic ring, these may be substituted by functional groups, or by alkyl groups such as methyl or ethyl, or alkenyl or alkynyl groups any of which may be substituted, for example with hydroxy.

25 A preferred group for R³ is a group OR¹⁵ straight or branched chain alkyl group which carries at least one hydroxy group, for example or 2 hydroxy groups. Other substituents, as defined above, may be provided on the alkyl chain.

Preferably R³ is a group of formula -(CH₂)_a[(CHOH)(CH₂)_b]_dCH₂OH where a is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 4, b is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 3, and d is 0, or 1.

Examples of such R³ include CH₂CHOHCH₂OH and CH₂CH₂OH.

X is CH₂ or SO₂ and is preferably CH₂.

- Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable salts of compounds of formula (I) include acid addition salts such as methanesulfonate, fumarate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, citrate, 5 maleate and salts formed with phosphoric and sulphuric acid. In another aspect suitable salts are base salts such as an alkali metal salt for example sodium, an alkaline earth metal salt for example calcium or magnesium, an organic amine salt for example triethylamine, morpholine, N-methylpiperidine, N-ethylpiperidine, procaine, dibenzylamine, N,N-dibenzylethylamine or amino acids for example lysine. There may be more than one cation or anion depending on the 10 number of charged functions and the valency of the cations or anions. A preferred pharmaceutically acceptable salt is a sodium salt.

An *in vivo* hydrolysable ester of a compound of the formula (I) containing carboxy or hydroxy group is, for example, a pharmaceutically acceptable ester which is hydrolysed in the human or animal body to produce the parent acid or alcohol.

- 15 Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable esters for carboxy include alkyl esters, such as C₁₋₆ alkyl esters for example, ethyl esters, C₁₋₆alkoxymethyl esters for example methoxymethyl, C₁₋₆alkanoyloxymethyl esters for example pivaloyloxymethyl, phthalidyl esters, C₃₋₈cycloalkoxy-carbonyloxyC₁₋₆alkyl esters for example 1-cyclohexylcarbonyloxyethyl; 1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl esters for example 20 5-methyl-1,3-dioxolen-2-onylmethyl; and C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonyloxyethyl esters for example 1-methoxycarbonyloxyethyl and may be formed at any carboxy group in the compounds of this invention.

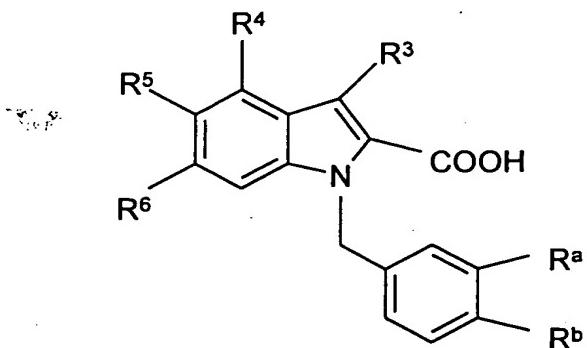
- Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable esters of compounds of formula (I) are *in vivo* hydrolysable ester of a compound of the formula (I) containing a hydroxy group includes 25 inorganic esters such as phosphate esters and α-acyloxyalkyl ethers and related compounds which as a result of the *in vivo* hydrolysis of the ester breakdown to give the parent hydroxy group. Examples of α-acyloxyalkyl ethers include acetoxymethoxy and 2,2-dimethylpropionyloxymethoxy. A selection of *in vivo* hydrolysable ester forming groups for hydroxy include alkanoyl, benzoyl, phenylacetyl and substituted benzoyl and 30 phenylacetyl, alkoxycarbonyl (to give alkyl carbonate esters), dialkylcarbamoyl and N-(dialkylaminoethyl)-N-alkylcarbamoyl (to give carbamates), dialkylaminoacetyl and carboxyacetyl.

Esters which are not *in vivo* hydrolysable are useful as intermediates in the production of the compounds of formula (I) and therefore these form a further aspect of the invention.

Thus examples of compounds of formula (I) include the following:

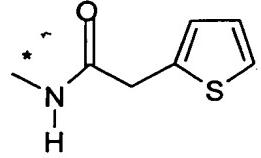
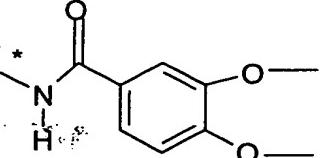
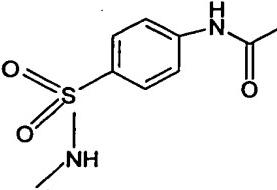
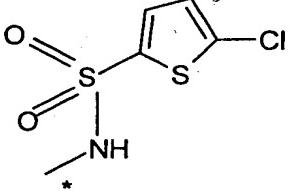
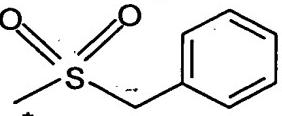
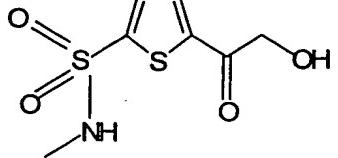
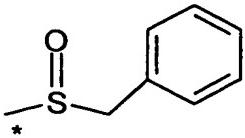
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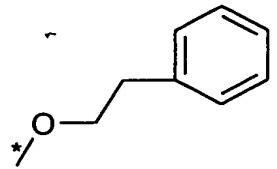
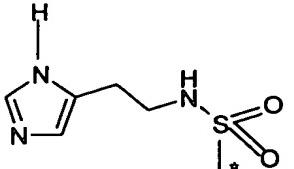
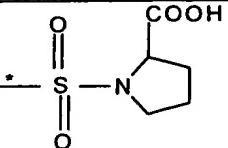
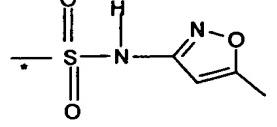
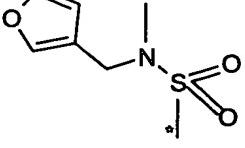
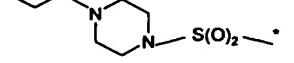
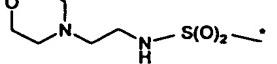
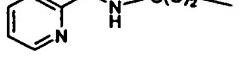
Table 1

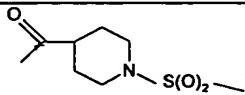
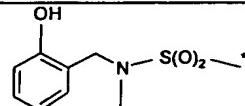
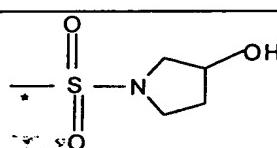
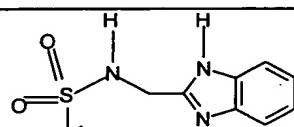
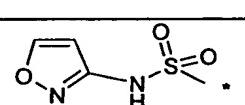
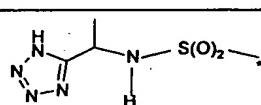
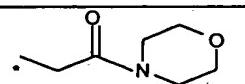
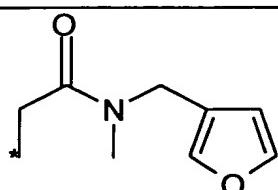
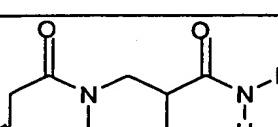


Compd No.	R ³	R ⁴	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ^a	R ^b
1		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
2	-NHS(O) ₂ CH ₃	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
3		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
4		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
5	-SCH ₂ (C ₆ H ₅)	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
6		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
7	S(O) ₂ N(CH ₂) ₂ NH ₂	H	H	H	Cl	Cl

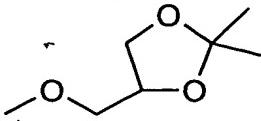
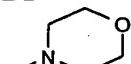
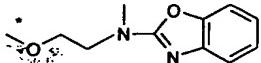
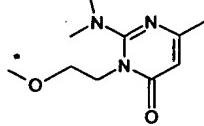
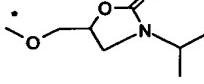
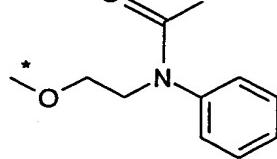
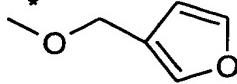
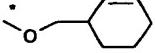
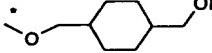
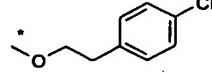
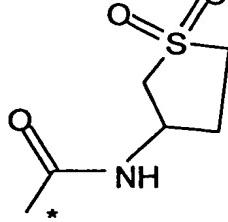
8		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
9		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
10		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
11	NHS(O) ₂ CH ₂ COOH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
12		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
13		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
14	NHC(O)CH ₂ COOH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
15	NHC(O)CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃	H	H	H	Cl	Cl

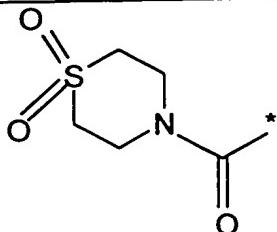
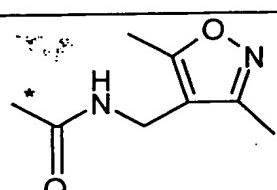
16		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
17	NHC(O)CH(OH)CH ₃	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
18		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
19		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
20		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
21		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
22		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
23	OCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
24	SCH ₂ C(O) ₂ H	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
25		H	H	H	Cl	Cl

26		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
27	OCH ₂ COOH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
28	CH ₂ COOH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
29	S(O ₂)NH(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
30	S(O ₂)N((CH ₂) ₂ OH) ₂	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
31		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
32		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
33		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
34		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
35		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
36		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
37		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
38	S(O ₂)NHCH ₂ CH(OCH ₃) ₂	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
39	S(O ₂)NHCH ₂ C≡CH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
40	S(O ₂)N((CH ₂) ₂ OCH ₃) ₂	H	H	H	Cl	Cl

41		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
42		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
43		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
44		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
45		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
46		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
47	S(O) ₂ NH(CH ₂) ₂ NS(O) ₂ N(CH ₃) ₂	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
48		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
49	CH ₂ C(O)NHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
50	CH=CHCOOH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
51	S(O) ₂ CH ₂ COOH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
52	CH ₂ C(O)N(CH ₃)-(CH ₂) ₂ OH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
53		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
54		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
55	CH ₂ C(O)N(CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₃) ₂	H	H	H	Cl	Cl

56	<chem>CH2C(O)NHCH2CH2OCH3</chem>	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
57		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
58		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
59		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
60		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
61		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
62	<chem>CH2C(O)NHCH2C(O)(CH2)2COO</chem> H	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
63		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
64		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
65		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
66	<chem>O(CH2)2OCH3</chem>	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
67	<chem>OCH2CH2NHC(=O)OC(CH3)3</chem>	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
68		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
69	<chem>OCH2CH2NH2</chem>	H	H	H	Cl	Cl

70		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
71	OCH ₂ CHOHCH ₂ OH	H	H	H	Cl	Cl
72		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
73		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
74		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
75		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
76		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
77		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
78		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
79		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
80		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
81		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
82	OCH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃	H	OCH ₃	H	Cl	Cl

83	<chem>OCCCO</chem>	H	OCH ₃	H	Cl	Cl
84		H	H	H	Cl	Cl
85		H	H	H	Cl	Cl

where * indicates the point of attachment of the group to the indole ring.

Some compounds of formula (I) have not been proposed hitherto for use as pharmaceuticals. Thus a further aspect of the invention provides a compound for use in therapy, said compound comprising a compound of formula (1A) which is a compound of formula (I) as defined above subject to the following provisos:

- (i) when R² is carboxy or a salt or amide thereof, at least three of R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are hydrogen, and R³ is S(O)qR¹⁵, R¹⁵ is other than C₁₋₄ alkyl substituted by carboxy or an ester or amide derivative thereof;
- (ii) when R³ is a group NHCOR¹⁶ or NHSO₂R¹⁶, R¹⁶ is optionally substituted alkyl; and
- (iii) where R³ is a group SR¹⁴ where R¹⁴ is 2-quinolylmethyl, R² is COOH or an ethyl ester thereof, each of R⁴, R⁵, and R⁷ are hydrogen, R¹ is 4-chlorophenyl, R⁶ is other than 2-quinolylmethyl.

Yet a further aspect of the invention provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula (IA) as defined above.

Certain compounds of formula (I) are novel and these form a further aspect of the invention. Thus the invention further provides a compound of formula (IB) which is a compound of formula (IA) as defined above, subject to the following further provisos:

- (iv) where R³ is a group CH₂COOH, R² is COOH and each of R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are hydrogen, R¹ is other than unsubstituted phenyl; and
- (v) where R³ is a group CH₂COOH, R² is COOH and each of R⁴, R⁵, and R⁷ are hydrogen, R¹ is 4-chlorophenyl, R⁶ is other than methoxy; and

(vi) when R³ is OR¹⁵ or S(O)_qR¹⁵, R¹⁵ is other than C₁₋₆ haloalkyl.

Particularly preferred substituents and groups on the compounds of formula (IA) and (IB) are those described above in relation to formula (I).

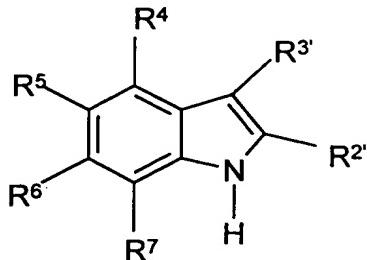
Suitable examples of compounds of formula (IB) are compounds where R³ is a group 5 OR¹⁵ straight or branched chain alkyl group which carries at least one hydroxy group, for example from 1 to 4 hydroxy groups, for example 1 or 2 hydroxy groups. Other substituents, as defined above, may be provided on the alkyl chain.

Preferably R³ is a group of formula -(CH₂)_a[(CHOH)(CH₂)_b]_d CH₂OH where a is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 4, b is 0 or an integer of from 1 to 3, and d is 0 or 1.

10 Examples of such R³ include CH₂CHOHCH₂OH and CH₂CH₂OH.

Compounds of formula (I) are suitably prepared by methods such as those described in International Patent Application Nos. PCT/GB98/02340 and PCT/GB98/02341.

In particular compounds of formula (I) can be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (VII)

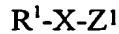


15

(VII)

where R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are as defined in relation to formula (I), R^{2'} is a group R² as defined in relation to formula (I) or a protected form thereof, and R^{3'} is a group R³ as defined in relation to formula (I) or a precursor thereof; with compound of formula (VIII)

20



(VIII)

where R¹ and X are as defined in relation to formula (I) and Z¹ is a leaving group; and 25 thereafter if desired or necessary carrying out one or more of the following steps:

(i) changing a precursor group R^{3'} to a group R³ or a group R³ to a different such group;

(ii) removing any protecting group from R^{2'}.

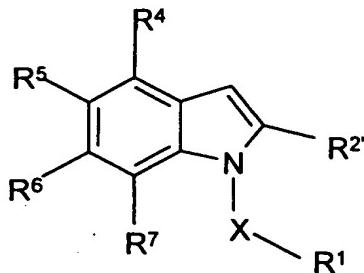
Suitable leaving groups for Z include halide such as chloride, bromide or iodide, as well as mesylate or tosylate. The reaction is suitably effected in an organic solvent such as dimethylformamide (DMF) tetrahydrofuran (THF) or DCM in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride, sodium hydroxide, potassium carbonate. Optionally the reaction is effected in the presence of a suitable phase transfer catalyst. The choice of base and solvent is interdependent to a certain extent in that certain solvents are compatible with some bases only as is understood in the art. For example, sodium hydride may preferably be used with dimethylformamide or tetrahydrofuran and sodium hydroxide is preferably used with dichloromethane and a phase transfer catalyst.

The reaction can be carried out at moderate temperatures, for example from 0 to 50°C and conveniently at about ambient temperature.

Preferably, R^{2'} is an ester group in the compound of formula (VII) and this may be subsequently converted to an acid or to another ester or salt, by conventional methods. For example, when X is a group SO₂ and R² is a methyl ester of carboxy, it may be converted to the corresponding carboxylic acid by reaction with lithium iodide in dry pyridine or DMF.

Optional step (i) and (ii) above can be carried out using conventional methods. These will depend upon the precise nature of the groups R³, R^{3'}, R² and R^{2'} in each case. Examples of suitable reactions are illustrated hereinafter.

Alternatively, compounds of formula (I) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (IX)



(IX)

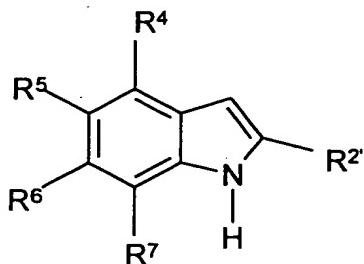
where X, R1, R4, R5, R6 and R⁷ are as defined in relation to formula (I), R^{2'} is a group R² as defined in relation to formula (I) or a protected form thereof; with a compound of formula (X)

(X)

where R^{3'} is a group R³ as defined in relation to formula (I) or a precursor thereof ; and thereafter if desired or necessary carrying out steps (i) and/ or (ii) above.

The reaction is suitably carried out in an organic solvent which will depend upon the
5 nature of the compound of formula (X). Suitable leaving groups Z¹ include those listed above for Z.

Compounds of formula (X) may suitably be prepared by methods analogous to those described above between the compound of formula (VII) and (VIII), although in this case, a compound of formula (VIIA) will be used.

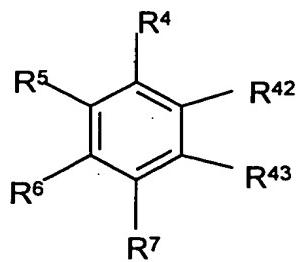


10

(VIIA)

In this compound, R^{2'}, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are as defined above.

Compounds of formula (VII) and (VIIA) may be prepared by cyclisation of a compound of formula (XI)



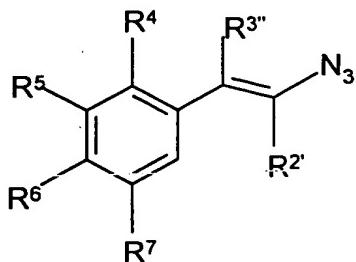
15

(XI)

where R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are as defined above and R⁴² and R⁴³ represent a combination of moieties which can cyclise to form an appropriately substituted pyrrole ring. For example,
20 R⁴² can be a group of formula -CH=C(R⁴⁴)N₃, where R⁴⁴ is a group R² as defined above, or a protected form thereof, and R⁴³ may be hydrogen. Cyclisation to form a compound of formula (XII) may then be effected by heating for example under reflux in an organic solvent, in particular a high boiling aprotic solvent such as xylene or toluene.

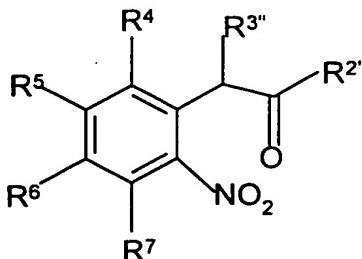
Alternatively, R⁴³ may be nitro and R⁴² may be a group of formula -CH₂C(O)R^{2'} where R^{2'} is as defined above in relation to formula (VII). These compounds will cyclise in the presence of a catalyst such as palladium on carbon in the presence of hydrogen. The reaction may be effected at moderate temperatures for example of from 0 to 80°C, conveniently at 5 about ambient temperature.

Thus examples of compounds of formula (XI) include compounds of formula (XII) and (XIII)



10

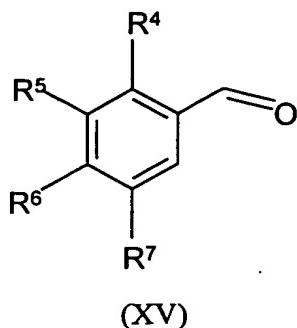
(XIII)



(XIV)

15 where R^{2'}, R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are as hereinbefore defined and R^{3''} is a group R^{3'} or is hydrogen, which may be converted later to a group R³ or R^{3'}.

Compounds of formula (XIII) where R^{3'} is hydrogen may be prepared for example by reacting a compound of formula (XV)



with a compound of formula (XVI)



5



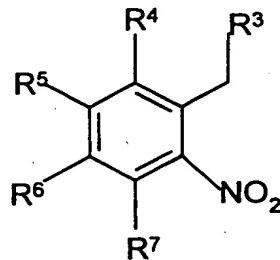
where R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , and R^2 are as defined hereinbefore. The reaction may be effected in an organic solvent such as ethanol at low temperatures of from -20 to 0°C, suitably at about 0°C. The reaction is suitably effected in the presence of a base such as an alkoxide, in particular an ethoxide, for example potassium ethoxide.

10 Compounds of formula (XVI) are suitably prepared by reacting a compound of formula (XVII)



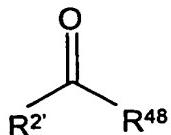
where R^3 and R^2 are as defined above and R^{47} is a leaving group such as halide and in 15 particular bromide, with an azide salt, such as an alkali metal azide salt in particular sodium azide.

Compounds of formula (XIV) may be prepared by reacting a compound of formula (XVIII)



20

where R^5 , R^6 , R^7 , R^3 , R^4 and R^2 are as defined above, with a compound of formula (XIX)



(XIX)

where $\text{R}^{2'}$ is as defined above and R^{48} leaving group such as hydroxy. Examples of compounds of formula (XVI) are oxalates such as diethyloxalate. The reaction is suitably effected in the presence of a base such as sodium hydride in an organic solvent such as THF. Moderate temperatures of from 0° to 40°C and conveniently ambient temperature is employed.

According to a further aspect of the invention there is provided a compound of the formula (I) as defined herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, for use in a method of treatment of the human or animal body by therapy. In particular, the compounds are used in methods of treatment of inflammatory disease.

According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for antagonising an MCP-1 mediated effect in a warm blooded animal, such as man, in need of such treatment, which comprises administering to said animal an effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof.

The invention also provides a compound of formula (I) as defined herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, or an *in vivo* hydrolysable ester thereof, for use as a medicament.

The compositions of the invention may be in a form suitable for oral use (for example as tablets, lozenges, hard or soft capsules, aqueous or oily suspensions, emulsions, dispersible powders or granules, syrups or elixirs), for topical use (for example as creams, ointments, gels, or aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions), for administration by inhalation (for example as a finely divided powder or a liquid aerosol), for administration by insufflation (for example as a finely divided powder) or for parenteral administration (for example as a sterile aqueous or oily solution for intravenous, subcutaneous, intramuscular or intramuscular dosing or as a suppository for rectal dosing).

The compositions of the invention may be obtained by conventional procedures using conventional pharmaceutical excipients, well known in the art. Thus, compositions intended

for oral use may contain, for example, one or more colouring, sweetening, flavouring and/or preservative agents.

Suitable pharmaceutically acceptable excipients for a tablet formulation include, for example, inert diluents such as lactose, sodium carbonate, calcium phosphate or calcium carbonate, granulating and disintegrating agents such as corn starch or algenic acid; binding agents such as starch; lubricating agents such as magnesium stearate, stearic acid or talc; preservative agents such as ethyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, and anti-oxidants; such as ascorbic acid. Tablet formulations may be uncoated or coated either to modify their disintegration and the subsequent absorption of the active ingredient within the gastrointestinal track, or to improve their stability and/or appearance, in either case, using conventional coating agents and procedures well known in the art.

Compositions for oral use may be in the form of hard gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with an inert solid diluent, for example, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate or kaolin, or as soft gelatin capsules in which the active ingredient is mixed with water or an oil such as peanut oil, liquid paraffin, or olive oil.

Aqueous suspensions generally contain the active ingredient in finely powdered form together with one or more suspending agents, such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, methylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, sodium alginate, polyvinyl-pyrrolidone, gum tragacanth and gum acacia; dispersing or wetting agents such as lecithin or condensation products of an alkylene oxide with fatty acids (for example polyoxyethylene stearate), or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with long chain aliphatic alcohols, for example heptadecaethyleneoxycetanol, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and a hexitol such as polyoxyethylene sorbitol monooleate, or condensation products of ethylene oxide with partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides, for example polyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The aqueous suspensions may also contain one or more preservatives (such as ethyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, anti-oxidants (such as ascorbic acid), colouring agents, flavouring agents, and/or sweetening agents (such as sucrose, saccharine or aspartame).

Oily suspensions may be formulated by suspending the active ingredient in a vegetable oil (such as arachis oil, olive oil, sesame oil or coconut oil) or in a mineral oil (such as liquid paraffin). The oily suspensions may also contain a thickening agent such as beeswax, hard paraffin or cetyl alcohol. Sweetening agents such as those set out above, and flavouring agents 5 may be added to provide a palatable oral preparation. These compositions may be preserved by the addition of an anti-oxidant such as ascorbic acid.

Dispersible powders and granules suitable for preparation of an aqueous suspension by the addition of water generally contain the active ingredient together with a dispersing or wetting agent, suspending agent and one or more preservatives. Suitable dispersing or wetting 10 agents and suspending agents are exemplified by those already mentioned above. Additional excipients such as sweetening, flavouring and colouring agents, may also be present.

The pharmaceutical compositions of the invention may also be in the form of oil-in-water emulsions. The oily phase may be a vegetable oil, such as olive oil or arachis oil, or a mineral oil, such as for example liquid paraffin or a mixture of any of these. Suitable 15 emulsifying agents may be, for example, naturally-occurring gums such as gum acacia or gum tragacanth, naturally-occurring phosphatides such as soya bean, lecithin, an esters or partial esters derived from fatty acids and hexitol anhydrides (for example sorbitan monooleate) and condensation products of the said partial esters with ethylene oxide such as polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate. The emulsions may also contain sweetening, flavouring and preservative 20 agents.

Syrups and elixirs may be formulated with sweetening agents such as glycerol, propylene glycol, sorbitol, aspartame or sucrose, and may also contain a demulcent, preservative, flavouring and/or colouring agent.

The pharmaceutical compositions may also be in the form of a sterile injectable 25 aqueous or oily suspension, which may be formulated according to known procedures using one or more of the appropriate dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents, which have been mentioned above. A sterile injectable preparation may also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a non-toxic parenterally-acceptable diluent or solvent, for example a solution in 1,3-butanediol.

30 Suppository formulations may be prepared by mixing the active ingredient with a suitable non-irritating excipient which is solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal

temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum to release the drug. Suitable excipients include, for example, cocoa butter and polyethylene glycols.

- Topical formulations, such as creams, ointments, gels and aqueous or oily solutions or suspensions, may generally be obtained by formulating an active ingredient with a
- 5 conventional, topically acceptable, vehicle or diluent using conventional procedure well known in the art.

Compositions for administration by insufflation may be in the form of a finely divided powder containing particles of average diameter of, for example, 30μ or much less, the powder itself comprising either active ingredient alone or diluted with one or more

- 10 physiologically acceptable carriers such as lactose. The powder for insufflation is then conveniently retained in a capsule containing, for example, 1 to 50mg of active ingredient for use with a turbo-inhaler device, such as is used for insufflation of the known agent sodium cromoglycate.

- Compositions for administration by inhalation may be in the form of a conventional
- 15 pressurised aerosol arranged to dispense the active ingredient either as an aerosol containing finely divided solid or liquid droplets. Conventional aerosol propellants such as volatile fluorinated hydrocarbons or hydrocarbons may be used and the aerosol device is conveniently arranged to dispense a metered quantity of active ingredient.

- For further information on Formulation the reader is referred to Chapter 25.2 in
- 20 Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

- The amount of active ingredient that is combined with one or more excipients to produce a single dosage form will necessarily vary depending upon the host treated and the particular route of administration. For example, a formulation intended for oral administration
- 25 to humans will generally contain, for example, from 0.5 mg to 2 g of active agent compounded with an appropriate and convenient amount of excipients which may vary from about 5 to about 98 percent by weight of the total composition. Dosage unit forms will generally contain about 1 mg to about 500 mg of an active ingredient. For further information on Routes of Administration and Dosage Regimes the reader is referred to Chapter 25.3 in
- 30 Volume 5 of Comprehensive Medicinal Chemistry (Corwin Hansch; Chairman of Editorial Board), Pergamon Press 1990.

The size of the dose for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes of a compound of the Formula I will naturally vary according to the nature and severity of the conditions, the age and sex of the animal or patient and the route of administration, according to well known principles of medicine. As mentioned above, compounds of the Formula I are useful in 5 treating diseases or medical conditions which are due alone or in part to the effects of farnesylation of rats.

In using a compound of the Formula I for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes it will generally be administered so that a daily dose in the range, for example, 0.5 mg to 75 mg per kg body weight is received, given if required in divided doses. In general lower doses will be 10 administered when a parenteral route is employed. Thus, for example, for intravenous administration, a dose in the range, for example, 0.5 mg to 30 mg per kg body weight will generally be used. Similarly, for administration by inhalation, a dose in the range, for example, 0.5 mg to 25 mg per kg body weight will be used. Oral administration is however preferred.

15 The invention is further illustrated, but not limited by the following Examples in which the following general procedures were used unless stated otherwise.

Preparation 1

Ethyl 3-bromoindole-2-carboxylate

20 A solution of bromine (2.72 ml) in DMF was added dropwise over 10 mins to a solution of ethyl indole-2-carboxylate in DMF. The reaction was stirred for 30 mins, then poured into water to precipitate a pale yellow solid which was filtered off and recrystallized from ethyl acetate to give the desired starting material as white needles (10.2 g, 72%), mp 150-151°; NMR d (CDCl_3) 1.44 (t, 3H), 4.45 (q, 2H), 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.66 (d, 25 1H), 9.27 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 268 (M^+), 266, 196, 194.

Preparation 2

Ethyl 3-thiobenzylindole-2-carboxylate

Potassium carbonate (3.5 g) was added to a solution of ethyl 30 3-bromoindole-2-carboxylate (5.4 g) and benzyl mercaptan (3.05 ml) in DMF (100 ml), and the reaction heated at 100°C for 3 hours. The reaction was then cooled, poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. Combined organic extracts were washed with water and brine,

dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : 5% ethyl acetate as eluent, to give the product as a white crystalline solid (3.48 g, 56%); NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.42 (t, 3H), 4.05 (s, 2H), 4.40 (q, 2H), 7.10 - 7.40 (m, 8H), 7.78 (d, 1H), 9.06 (brs, 1H); M/z (+) 312 (MH^+), 266, 166.

5

Preparation 3

3-mercaptoproacetate-indole-2-carboxylate

To a solution of ethyl 3-bromoindole-2-carboxylate (1.34 g) and ethyl 2-mercaptoproacetate (0.96 ml) in acetone (15 ml) was added potassium carbonate (1.38 g) and the resulting mixture was heated at reflux under argon for 18 hours. The cooled mixture was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. Combined organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated to a gum which was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : ethyl acetate (1:4) to give the desired product (331 mg, 21%) NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.05 (t, 3H), 1.45 (t, 3H), 3.6 (s, 2H), 4.0 (q, 2H), 4.5 (q, 2H), 7.2 - 7.4 (m, 3H), 7.9 (d, 1H), 9.2 (brs, 1H); M/z (+) 308.3 (MH^+).

Preparation 4

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-morpholinesulphinimidoindole-2-carboxylate

Thionyl chloride (5 ml) was added in one portion to a solution of ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (908 mg) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 18 hours. The mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting gum was suspended in diethyl ether (12 ml) and morpholine (2.2 ml) was added in one portion. The mixture was stirred for 3 hours. The reaction was quenched with water (10 ml) extracted with dichloromethane, dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated to a gum which was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : ethyl acetate (1:1) as eluent to give the desired product (907 mg, 72%); NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.0 - 3.1 (m, 2H), 3.3 - 3.4 (m, 2H), 3.7 - 3.8 (m, 4H), 4.4 (q, 2H), 5.7 (q, 2H), 6.8 (d, 1H), 7.1 (d, 1H), 7.25 - 7.4 (m, 4H), 8.6 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 480 (M^+).

Preparation 5

The procedure described in Preparation 4 above was repeated using the appropriate amine. Thus was obtained the compound described below.

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(thiomorpholino-1,1-dioxide)sulphinimidoindole-2-carboxylate

52% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.1 - 3.3 (m, 4H), 4.4 (q, 2H), 5.7 (q, 2H), 6.8 (d, 1H), 7.1 (s, 1H), 7.3 - 7.5 (m, 4H), 8.6 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 529.1 (M^+), 527.1.

5

Preparation 6

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethoxycarbonylindole-3-sulphonic acid

Ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (1.11 g) in thionyl chloride (4.0 ml) was stirred for 16 hours, then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in THF (10 ml) and water (2 ml), and stirred for a further 2 hours. The reaction was partitioned between ether and water. Combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue triturated with ether to give the product as a white solid (0.67 g, 51%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.27 (t, 3H), 4.35 (q, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 6.83 (d, 1H), 7.23 (t, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.57 (d, 1H), 7.68 (d, 1H), 8.42 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 412 (M^+), 410, 348, 346.

15

Preparation 7

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethoxycarbonylindole-3-sulphonyl chloride

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethoxycarbonylindole-3-sulphonic acid (0.48 g), *N*-chlorosuccinimide (0.16 g) and triethylamine (0.16 ml) were stirred in dichloromethane for 4 hours. The reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue purified by chromatography using *iso*-hexane : 10% ethyl acetate as eluent to give the product as a white crystalline solid (0.27 g, 52%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.43 (t, 3H), 4.48 (q, 2H), 5.53 (s, 2H), 6.98 (m, 1H), 7.30 - 7.50 (m, 5H), 8.22 (m, 1H); M/z (-) 444 ($M-\text{H}^+$), 426, 410.

25

Preparation 8

Ethyl 3-diazoindole-2-carboxylate

Acetic acid (77 ml) was added dropwise to a suspension of sodium nitrite (82 g) and ethyl indole-2-carboxylate (25 g) in dichloromethane (1000 ml), and stirred at ambient temperature under inert atmosphere. After 2 days, further sodium nitrite (20 g) was added, and 30 acetic acid (19 ml) was added dropwise, and the reaction left stirring for a further day. The reaction was poured into water (300 ml), extracted with dichloromethane (2 x 200 ml), and neutralised with saturated sodium hydrogen carbonate solution (300 ml). Combined organic

extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$), and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the product as a yellow solid (26.96 g, 95%), NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.34 (t, 3H), 4.37 (q, 2H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.84 (m, 2H); M/z (+) 216.2 (MH^+).

5 Preparation 9

Ethyl 3-diazo-5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylate (precursor to compound 83, 84)

To a solution of ethyl 5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylate (8.0 g) in acetone (300 ml) was added a solution of sodium nitrite (39 g) in water (100 ml) and the reaction stirred vigorously while adding dropwise HCl (2M, 98 ml) at 20-25°C during one hour. The mixture was stirred 10 in a stoppered flask at 20°C overnight and the resulting yellow precipitate was filtered to give the product (6.0 g, 67%); NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.45 (t, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 4.50 (q, 2H), 6.98 (m, 2H), 7.85 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 246 (MH^+).

Preparation 10

t-Butyl 3-bromo-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate

N,N-dimethylformamide di-*t*-butyl acetal (19.90 ml) was added dropwise to a suspension of 3-bromo-*N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylic acid (8.31 g) in toluene (150 ml), under an atmosphere of argon, and stirred at ambient temperature for 2 hours. The reaction was cooled, filtered, and washed with brine (100 ml), saturated $NaHCO_3$ (aq.) (100 20 ml), and brine (100 ml), dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford the product as a clear oil that crystallised upon standing (7.65 g, 81%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.49 (s, 9H), 5.76 (s, 2H), 6.86 (m, 1H), 7.24 (t, 1H), 7.35-7.68 (m, 5H); M/z (+) 456 (MH^+), 400.

Preparation 11

Dimethyl 2-carboxylate-3-indoleacetate

Phenyl hydrazine (5.7 ml), dimethyl 2-oxoglutarate (10 g) and acetic acid (1.0 ml) in methanol (100 ml) were heated at reflux for 1 hour, then concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude hydrazone (13 g) was dissolved in saturated methanolic hydrochloric acid (350 ml) and heated to 75°C for 16 hours with continual stirring. The reaction was diluted with water (200 ml) 30 and extracted with dichloromethane. Combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution, water, saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution and dried ($MgSO_4$). The solvent was removed *in vacuo* to give a yellow crystalline

solid (7.0 g); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 4.12 (s, 2H), 7.06 (t, 1H), 7.26 (t, 1H), 7.41 (d, 1H), 7.63 (d, 1H), 11.76 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 246 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Preparation 12

5 Dimethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-carboxylate-3-indoleacetate

3,4-Dichlorobenzyl chloride (8.2 g) was added to a stirred solution of dimethyl 2-carboxylate-3-indoleacetate (6.5 g) and potassium carbonate (8.36 g) in acetonitrile (200 ml) under an atmosphere of argon. The reaction was heated to 80°C for 24 hours. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and partitioned between ethyl acetate and water. Combined organic extracts were washed with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using 25% ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent to give the product as a white solid (6.95 g, 65%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 4.13 (s, 2H), 5.89 (s, 2H), 6.89 (dd, 1H), 7.16 (t, 1H), 7.27 (d, 1H), 7.34 (t, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.57 (d, 1H), 7.78 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 406 ($M\text{H}^+$).

15

Preparation 13

Methyl 3-aminoindole-2-carboxylate

To a solution of ethyl 3-aminoindole-2-carboxylate [Prepared according to P. Unangst, *J. Het. Chem.*, 1983, **20**, 495] (5.0 g) in methanol (50 ml) was added sodium methoxide (6.5 g). The resulting mixture was stirred for 4 hours and then quenched with saturated ammonium chloride solution. The resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane, dried (MgSO_4) and evaporated to give a gum which was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : ethyl acetate (1:4) as eluent to give the desired product (1.95 g, 42%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3), 3.8 (s, 3H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.8 - 6.9 (m, 1H), 7.2 (m, 2H), 7.7 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 191.1 ($M\text{H}^+$).

25

Preparation 14

Ethyl 3-carboxaldehydeindole-2-carboxylate

A mixture of *N*-methylformanilide (2.25 ml) and phosphoryl chloride (1.70 ml) was stirred at ambient temperature for 15 minutes. 1,2-dichloroethane (30 ml) was then added, followed by ethyl indole-2-carboxylate (3 g) and the reaction was heated at reflux for 90 minutes. The reaction mixture was then poured into a mixture of ice / water (200 ml) and sodium acetate (10 g) and extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 200 ml). Combined organic phases

were evaporated and the crude residue purified by column chromatography using dichloromethane as eluent to give the product as a white solid (2.27 g, 66%); NMR d (CD₃SOCD₃) 1.40 (t, 3H), 4.42 (q, 2H), 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 8.20 (m, 1H), 12.77 (s, 1H); M/z (+) 218.3 (MH⁺).

5

Preparation 15

Ethyl 3-carboxaldehyde-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate

Sodium hydride (488 mg, 60% in mineral oil) was added to a stirred solution of ethyl 3-carboxaldehydeindole-2-carboxylate (2.21 g) in DMF (100 ml) under argon, and reaction 10 stirred at ambient temperature for 25 minutes. 3,4-Dichlorobenzyl chloride (1.71 ml) was then added and the reaction stirred overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in ethyl acetate (80 ml) and washed with water (2 x 80 ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude residue which was purified by column chromatography using ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent (gradient 5/95 - 100/0), to give the 15 product as a yellow solid (2.17g, 57%); NMR d (CD₃SOCD₃) 1.25 (t, 3H), 4.40 (q, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 7.30 - 7.50 (m, 3H), 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.65 (m, 1H), 8.35 (m, 1H), 10.48 (s, 1H); M/z (+) 376.4 (MH⁺).

Preparation 16

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethoxycarbonylindole-3-carboxylic acid

A mixture of sodium chlorite (3.39 g) and sodium dihydrogen orthophosphate (4.54 g) in water (50 ml) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of ethyl 3-carboxaldehyde-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (1.56 g) and 2-methylbut-2-ene (50 ml) in *tert*-butyl alcohol (100 ml) at ambient temperature and reaction stirred vigorously overnight. The 25 reaction mixture was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in dichloromethane (100 ml), washed with water (100 ml), dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the product as a yellow solid (1.50 g, 92%); NMR d (CD₃SOCD₃) 1.20 (t, 3H), 4.30 (q, 2H), 5.50 (s, 2H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 8.00 (m, 1H), 12.68 (s, 1H); M/z (-) 390.4 (M-H⁺).

30

Example 1Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-thiobenzylindole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 5)

Powdered sodium hydroxide (3.2 g) was added in a single portion to a vigorously stirred solution of ethyl 3-thiobenzylindole-2-carboxylate (2.48 g), 3,4-dichlorobenzyl chloride (1.71 g) and tetra-*n*-butylammonium hydrogensulphate (0.5 g) in dichloromethane (100 ml). The reaction was stirred for 6 hours then partitioned between 2M HCl and ethyl acetate. Combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : 5% ethyl acetate as eluent to give the product as a white crystalline solid (2.26 g, 60%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.32 (t, 3H), 4.00 (s, 2H), 4.25 (q, 2H), 5.60 (s, 2H), 6.78 (d, 1H), 7.04 (m, 2H), 7.10 - 7.38 (m, 8H), 7.80 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 470 (M^+), 426, 424.

Example 2

The procedure described in Example 1 above was repeated using the appropriate indole. Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

Ethyl 3-bromo-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (precursor to Compound 73)

98% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.26 (t, 3H), 4.30 (q, 2H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 6.89 (d, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.33 - 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.57 - 7.68 (m, 2H), M/z (+) 430.1 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxy-2,3-dioxypropyl-2,3-propylidene)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 70)

71% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.26 (t, 3H), 1.29 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H), 3.84 (t, 1H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 4.25 (q, 2H), 4.42 (m, 1H), 5.71 (s, 2H), 6.86 (m, 1H), 7.13 (t, 1H), 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.77 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 478.3 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxyethyl-N-acetyl-N-phenylamine)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 76)

82% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.22 (t, 3H), 3.27 (s, 3H), 3.44 (t, 2H), 4.15 (t, 2H), 4.25 (q, 2H), 5.70 (s, 2H), 6.85 (d, 1H), 7.10 (t, 1H), 7.27 (m, 7H), 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.64 (d, 2H); M/z (+) 525.5 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxymethyl-3-furyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 77)

64% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.23 (t, 3H), 4.24 (q, 2H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 5.71 (s, 2H),
 (s, 1H), 6.83 (d, 1H), 7.10 (t, 1H), 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.51 (t, 2H), 7.65 (m, 3H); M/z (+) 444.4
 5 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxymethylcyclohex-2-enyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 78)

83% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.24 (t, 3H), 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.91 (m, 2H), 2.04 (m, 3H), 2.19
 10 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 2H), 4.25 (q, 2H), 5.68 (s, 2H), 5.70 (s, 2H), 6.84 (d, 1H), 7.13 (t, 1H), 7.32
 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.74 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 458.4 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxymethylcyclohexane-4-methanol)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 79)

15 69% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 0.82 - 2.15 (m, 10H), 1.36 (t, 3H), 3.50 (d, 2H), 4.07 (d, 2H),
 4.35 (q, 2H), 5.64 (s, 2H), 6.81 (d, 2H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.75 (d, 2H); M/z (+)
 490.5 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxy 4-chlorophenethyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 80)

87% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.21 (t, 3H), 3.07 (t, 2H), 4.21 (q, 2H), 4.37 (t, 2H), 5.70 (s,
 2H), 6.84 (d, 1H), 7.07 (t, 1H), 7.31 (m, 6H), 7.51 (t, 3H); M/z (+) 504.5 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Compound 23 ethyl ester

25 29% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 1.35 (t, 3H), 3.4 (t, 1H), 3.9 - 4.0 (m, 2H), 4.3 - 4.5 (m, 4H), 5.6
 (s, 2H), 6.8 (d, 1H), 7.1 - 7.4 (m, 5H), 7.8 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 410.3 ($M\text{H}^+$), 408.2.

Compound 26 ethyl ester

45% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 1.35 (t, 3H), 3.2 (t, 2H), 4.3 (q, 2H), 4.45 (t, 2H), 5.65 (s, 2H),
 30 6.8 (dd, 1H), 7.05 - 7.4 (m, 10H), 7.5 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 470.3 ($M\text{H}^+$), 468.4.

2-ethyl ester & methyl ester of Compound 27

66% yield; M/z (+) 438.3 (MH^+), 436.2.

Ethyl ester of Compound 66

5 62% yield; NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.5 (s, 3H), 4.3 - 4.4 (m, 4H), 5.65 (s, 2H), 6.85 (dd, 1H), 7.1 - 7.4 (m, 5H), 7.8 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 424 (MH^+), 422.

Ethyl ester of Compound 67

73% yield; NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.4 (t, 3H), 1.5 (s, 9H), 3.7 (q, 2H), 4.4 (q, 2H), 5.65 (s, 2H), 6.8 (dd, 1H), 7.1 - 7.4 (m, 5H), 7.9 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 507.3 (MH^+).

Methyl 3-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compound 1, 2)

64% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.75 (s, 3H), 5.6 (s, 2H), 6.0 (s, 2H), 6.8 - 7.0 (m, 2H), 7.1 - 7.5 (m, 4H), 7.85 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 351.2 (MH^+), 349.2.

Di-ethyl ester Compound 24

38% yield; NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.05 (t, 3H), 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.6 (s, 2H), 3.95 (q, 2H), 4.4 (q, 2H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.85 (dd, 1H), 7.2 - 7.4 (m, 5H), 7.9 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 468.3 (MH^+), 466.3.

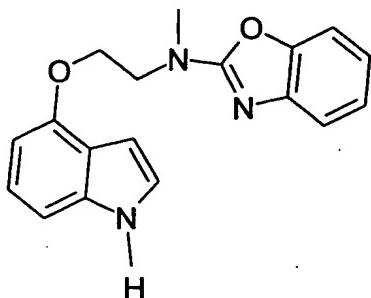
20

Ethyl 3-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compound 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22)

44% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.21 (t, 3H), 4.21 (q, 2H), 5.56 (s, 2H), 6.00 (s, 2H), 6.86 (d, 1H), 6.98 (t, 1H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.40 (d, 1H), 7.48 (d, 1H), 7.86 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 363 (MH^+).

Example 3Ethyl ester of Compound 73

Sodium hydride (23 mg, 60% dispersion in mineral oil) was added in a single portion
 30 to a stirred solution of compound of formula (A) (0.19 g) in DMF (3.0 ml) and the reaction
 stirred for 30 mins.



3,4-Dichlorobenzyl chloride (0.1 ml) was added and the reaction stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was poured into water and extracted with ethyl acetate. Combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated and the residue purified by chromatography using *iso*-hexane : 20% ethyl acetate as eluent to give the product as a colourless oil (0.23 g, 85%); M/z (+) 540, 538 (MH^+).

Example 4

10 The procedure described in Example 3 above was repeated using the appropriate indole. Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

Ethyl ester of Compound 74

93% yield; M/z (+) 545, 543 (MH^+).

15

Ethyl ester of Compound 75

73% yield; M/z (+) 507, 505 (MH^+), 461, 459, 318.

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate

20 60% yield; M/z (+) 349 (MH^+)

Example 5

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 82)

25 To a solution of ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylate (3.0 g) in DMF (50 ml) was add anhydrous potassium carbonate (3.0 g), 3,4-dichlorobenzyl chloride (2.0 ml) and potassium iodide (100 mg), and the reaction stirred at

60°C for 3 hours. The solvent was evaporated *in vacuo* and the residue partitioned between water (200 ml) and ether (200 ml), the organic layer was dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to give a gum, which was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : ethyl acetate (4:1) to give the product (2.5 g, 55%); NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.25 (t, 3H), 1.38 (t, 3H), 3.62 (q, 2H),
5 3.80 (t, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 4.3 - 4.4 (m, 4H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 6.80 (dd, 1H), 6.96 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 7.14 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.26 (d, 1H).

Example 6

The procedure described in Example 5 above was repeated using the appropriate
10 indole and benzyl halide. Thus was obtained the compound described below.

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 83)

38% yield; NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.32 (t, 3H), 3.42 (t, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.92 (m, 2H), 4.3 - 4.4 (m,
15 4H), 5.60 (s, 2H), 6.80 (dd, 1H), 7.02 (dd, 1H), 7.1 - 7.2 (m, 3H), 7.32 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 440
(MH^+), 438.

Example 7

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-benzylsulphoxideindole-2-carboxylic acid (Compound 25)

20 A solution of ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-thiobenzylindole-2-carboxylate (0.50 g) in dichloromethane (2 ml) was added to a slurry of wet alumina (1 g) and Oxone® (0.615 g) in dichloromethane (10 ml). The mixture was then heated at reflux for two hours, and allowed to cool. The product was washed away from the alumina using methylene chloride (200 ml). The solution was then dried ($MgSO_4$) and evaporated to afford the crude sulphoxide ester (103 mg). The crude ester was dissolved in THF (2 ml) and methanol (1 ml), and sodium hydroxide (2M, 3 ml) was added. The solution was stirred for five hours, then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in water (10 ml) and the product precipitated by dropwise addition of aqueous HCl (2M, 10 ml). The resulting solid was collected by filtration and washed with cold water, then dried *in vacuo* to afford the product as a pale yellow solid (36 mg, 7 %, 2 steps), NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 4.37 (d, 2H), 5.83 (d, 2H), 6.96 (dd, 1H), 7.10 (m, 3H), 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 8.05 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 456 ($M-H^+$), 412, 365, 323, 323, 321, 320.

Example 8**Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-benzylsulphonylindole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 21)**

To a solution of ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-thiobenzylindole-2-carboxylate (520 mg) in acetic acid (12 ml) was added hydrogen peroxide solution (30%, 2.5 ml) and the resulting mixture was stirred for 18 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into water (20 ml), made basic with sodium bicarbonate and extracted with dichloromethane. The organic extracts were dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : 20% ethyl acetate as eluent to give the product as a yellow gum (205 mg, 37%); NMR d ($CDCl_3$) 1.4 (t, 3H), 4.45 (q, 2H), 4.6 (s, 2H), 5.5 (s, 2H), 6.9 (dd, 1H), 7.1 - 7.3 (m, 9H), 7.4 (d, 1H), 7.7 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 504.3 (MH^+), 502.4.

Example 9

The procedure described in Example 8 above was repeated using the appropriate thioindole. Thus was obtained the compound described below.

Di-ethyl ester of Compound 51

48% yield; M/z (+) 500.2 (MH^+), 498.3.

20 Example 10***N*-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-thiobenzylindole-2-carboxylic acid (Compound 5)**

Ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-thiobenzylindole-2-carboxylate (0.31 g) was dissolved in THF / methanol (1:1) and sodium hydroxide (2M, 2.0 ml) was added and the reaction stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in water. The solution was acidified by dropwise addition of acetic acid, resulting in the precipitation of a white solid which was filtered, washed with water and dried *in vacuo* to give the desired end product (0.082 g, 28%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 4.04 (s, 2H), 5.72 (s, 2H), 6.83 - 7.62 (m, 12H); M/z (-) 442 (M^+), 440, 428, 398, 396, 307, 305.

30 Example 11

The procedure described in Example 10 above was repeated using the appropriate ester. Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

Compound 70

70% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.30 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 3.87 (m, 1H), 4.10 (m, 3H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 5.75 (s, 2H), 6.90 (d, 2H), 7.13 (t, 1H), 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, 2H); M/z (-) 448.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

5

Compound 76

85% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.35 (m, 2H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.21 (m, 6H), 7.42 (m, 3H), 7.59 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 495.4 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

10 **Compound 77**

61% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 5.10 (s, 2H), 5.77 (s, 2H), 6.58 (s, 1H), 6.89 (d, 1H), 7.07 (t, 1H), 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.62 (m, 3H); M/z (-) 414.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 78

15 57% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.40 (m, 1H), 2.00 (m, 6H), 4.08 (d, 2H), 5.67 (s, 2H), 5.73 (s, 2H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 7.10 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.70 (m, 1H); M/z (-) 428.3 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 79

20 68% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 0.96 (m, 4H), 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.90 (m, 3H), 3.20 (d, 2H), 3.96 (d, 2H), 5.78 (s, 2H), 7.00 (m, 2H), 7.15 (t, 1H), 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 2H); M/z (-) 460.4 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 80

25 65% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.99 (t, 2H), 4.35 (t, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 6.87 (t, 1H), 7.04 (m, 2H), 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.36 (m, 5H), 7.48 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 474.3 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 71

91% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.52 (m, 2H), 3.86 (m, 1H), 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.27 (m, 1H), 5.74 (s, 2H), 6.90 (d, 1H), 7.18 (t, 1H), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.87 (d, 1H), M/z (-) 408.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

3-Bromo-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylic acid (precursor to Compound 72)

90% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 5.83 (s, 2H), 6.89 (m, 1H), 7.25 (t, 1H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.51 (d, 1H), 7.60 (m, 2H); M/z (-) 398.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$), 354.3.

5 **Compound 73**

48% yield; M/z (-) 510 (M^+), 508, 466, 464.

Compound 74

21% yield; M/z (-) 515 (M^+), 513, 425, 143.

10

Compound 75

53% yield; M/z (-) 477 (M^+), 475, 431, 290.

***N*-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-2-carboxylic acid-3-indoleacetic acid (Compound 28)**

15 92% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.72 (s, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 7.00 - 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.16 (t, 1H), 7.33 - 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.49 (d, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 376 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 68

57% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.50 - 2.00 (m, 4H), 3.60 (q, 1H), 3.80 (q, 1H), 3.90 (m, 1H), 5.75 (s, 2H), 7.10 (m, 3H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 8.25 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 445.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 81

93% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.25 (m, 1H), 3.05 - 3.60 (m, 5H), 4.80 (m, 1H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 7.05 (m, 1H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.80 (m, 1H), 8.95 (m, 1H); M/z (-) 479.4 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 84

58% yield; M/z (-) 479.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

30

Compound 85

81% yield; M/z (-) 470.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-(Z-propenoic acid)indole-2-carboxylic acid (Compound 50)

81% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 5.80 (s, 2H), 6.50 (d, 1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.50 (d, 1H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 8.00 (m, 1H), 8.40 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 388.4 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

5

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-(2-ethoxyethoxy)-5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylic acid**(Compound 82)**

60% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.14 (t, 3H), 3.46 (q, 2H), 3.60 (t, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 4.25 (t, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 6.70 (dd, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 7.1 - 7.2 (m, 2H), 7.32 (d, 1H), 7.46 (d, 1H);
10 M/z (-) 438 ($M-\text{H}^+$), 438.

Compound 23

84% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.7 (t, 2H), 4.2 (t, 2H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.9 (dd, 1H), 7.1 (t, 1H), 7.3 - 7.4 (m, 2H), 7.5 - 7.6 (m, 2H), 7.8 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 380.2 (M^+), 378.2.

15

Compound 26

87% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.1 (t, 2H), 4.35 (t, 2H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.9 (dd, 1H), 7.05 (t, 1H), 7.2 - 7.4 (m, 7H), 7.45 - 7.76 (m, 4H); M/z (-) 440.2 (M^+), 438.1.

20 **Compound 27**

94% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 4.6 (s, 2H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.95 (dd, 1H), 7.1 (t, 1H), 7.2 (t, 1H), 7.37 (d, 1H), 7.4 - 7.5 (m, 2H), 7.7 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 394 (M^+), 392.

Compound 66

25 49% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.6 (t, 2H), 4.25 (t, 2H), 5.85 (s, 2H), 6.9 (t, 1H), 7.0 (t, 1H), 7.1 (dd, 1H), 7.25 (d, 1H), 7.4 (s, 1H), 7.5 (d, 2H); M/z (-) 394.2 (M^+), 392.1.

Compound 67

59% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.4 (s, 9H), 3.3 (s, 3H), 4.1 (t, 2H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.8 - 7.0 (m, 2H), 7.1 (d, 1H), 7.3 - 7.4 (m, 2H), 7.5 (t, 2H), 7.7 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 479.3 (M^+).

Compound 1

84% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 5.9 (s, 2H), 6.95 (dd, 1H), 7.1 (t, 1H), 7.3 - 7.4 (m, 2H), 7.5 - 7.7 (m, 4H), 7.8 (d, 1H), 8.0 (d, 1H), 8.1 (s, 1H); M/z (-) 473.1 (M^+), 471.1.

5 Compound 2

47% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 5.85 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 7.1 (t, 1H), 7.3 - 7.4 (m, 2H), 7.5 (d, 1H), 7.8 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 413.1 (M^+), 411.1.

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-benzylsulphonylindole-2-carboxylic acid (Compound 21)

10 81% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 4.8 (s, 2H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 7.0 - 7.25 (m, 8H), 7.4 - 7.6 (m, 4H); M/z (+) 474.3 (MH^+).

Compound 24

98% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.6 (s, 2H), 5.75 (s, 2H), 6.9 (dd, 1H), 7.2 - 7.4 (m, 3H), 7.5 (dd, 2H), 7.8 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 410.1 (M^+), 408.1.

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-(2-hydroxyethoxy)-5-methoxyindole-2-carboxylic acid**(Compound 83)**

93% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.46 (t, 2H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 4.14 (t, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 6.63 (dd, 1H), 7.96 (d, 1H), 7.06 (dd, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.46 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 410 ($M^- H^+$), 408.

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-morpholinesulphonamidoindole-2-carboxylic acid**(Compound 3)**

25 59% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 3.05 - 3.15 (m, 4H), 3.7 - 3.8 (m, 4H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.9 (dd, 1H), 7.2 - 7.5 (m, 5H), 8.2 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 471 (MH^+), 469.

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-(thiomorpholino-1,1-dioxide)sulphonamidoindole-2-carboxylic acid (Compound 4)

30 93% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3), 3.1 - 3.2 (m, 4H), 3.7 - 3.8 (m, 4H), 5.45 (s, 2H), 7.1 - 7.2 (m, 2H), 7.3 - 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.5 (d, 1H), 7.7 - 7.8 (m, 2H); M/z (+) 519.2 (MH^+), 517.2.

Compound 51

23% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3), 4.1 (s, 2H), 5.6 (s, 2H), 7.1 (m, 2H), 7.3 - 7.4 (m, 2H), 7.5 (d, 1H), 7.7 (s, 1H), 7.9 (m, 1H); M/z (-) 442 (M^+), 440.

5 Example 12Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-morpholinesulphonamidoindole-2-carboxylate [Ethyl ester of Compound 3]

To a suspension of ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-morpholinesulphinimidoindole-2-carboxylate (803 mg) in acetone (40 ml) was added a solution of potassium permanganate 10 (528 mg) in water (15 ml). The resulting mixture was stirred for 18 hours. The mixture was poured into water (20 ml) and extracted with diethyl ether, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated to a gum which was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : ethyl acetate (3:1) as eluent to give the desired product (681 mg, 82%); NMR d (CDCl_3) 1.3 (t, 3H), 3.2 - 3.2 (m, 4H), 3.7 - 3.8 (m, 4H), 5.4 (s, 2H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 7.3 - 7.4 (m, 5H), 8.05 (d, 1H); M/z (+) 499.2 15 (MH^+), 497.3.

Example 13

The procedure described above in Example 12 was repeated using the appropriate amine. Thus was obtained the compound described below.

20

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(thiomorpholino-1,1-dioxide)sulphonamidoindole-2-carboxylate [Ethyl ester Compound 4]

49% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 1.3 (t, 3H), 3.1 - 3.2 (m, 4H), 3.9 - 4.0 (m, 4H), 4.4 (q, 2H), 5.4 (s, 2H), 6.9 (dd, 1H), 7.2 - 7.4 (m, 5H), 8.0 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 545.2 (M^+), 543.1.

25

Example 14Compound 6

N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethoxycarbonylindole-3-sulphonyl chloride (0.12 g), *N*-methylpiperazine (0.15 ml), triethylamine (0.19 ml) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (30 mg) 30 were stirred for 4 hours in dichloromethane (2.0 ml). The reaction was washed with water, dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in THF / methanol (1:1) and sodium hydroxide (3M, 1.0 ml) was added and the reaction stirred for 16 hours. The

reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in water. The solution was acidified by dropwise addition of acetic acid, resulting in the precipitation of a white solid which was filtered, washed with water and dried *in vacuo* to give the desired end product (61 mg, 47%, 2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.57 (s, 3H), 3.00 (m, 4H), 3.32 (m, 4H), 5.37 (s, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.28 (d, 1H), 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.80 (m, 1H); M/z (+) 482 (M^+), 236, 215, 196, 159, 142.

Example 15

The procedure described in Example 14 above was repeated using the appropriate amines.

- 10 Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

Compound 7

57% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.63 (s, 6H), 3.10 (m, 4H), 5.68 (s, 2H), 7.12 - 7.26 (m, 3H), 7.44 - 7.60 (m, 3H), 7.96 (m, 1H), 8.37 (t, 1H); M/z (+) 470 (M^+), 214, 158, 141,

- 15 123.

Compound 29

61% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 457 (M^+), 455, 413, 411.

20 **Compound 30**

30% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 487 (M^+), 485, 443, 441, 399, 397, 355, 353.

Compound 31

23% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 492 ($M-\text{H}^+$), 449, 420, 400, 398, 354, 308, 222.

- 25

Compound 32

45% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 497 (M^+), 495, 453, 451.

Compound 33

- 30 44% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 436 ($M-\text{CO}_2^+$), 434.

Compound 34

40% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 493 (M^+), 449, 447, 340, 338.

Compound 35

5 49% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 512 (M^+), 510, 468, 466.

Compound 36

60% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 512 (M^+), 510, 468, 466.

10 Compound 37

52% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 446 ($M\text{-CO}_2^+$), 444.

Compound 38

43% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 443 ($M\text{-CO}_2^+$), 441.

15

Compound 39

29% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 393 ($M\text{-CO}_2^+$), 391.

Compound 40

20 54% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 515 (M^+), 513, 471, 469.

Compound 41

34% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 465 ($M\text{-CO}_2^+$), 463.

25 Compound 42

20% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 473 ($M\text{-CO}_2^+$), 369, 367.

Compound 43

37% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 425 ($M\text{-CO}_2^+$), 423.

30

Compound 44

5% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 529 (M^+), 527, 485, 483, 355, 353, 274.

Compound 45

17% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 4663 (M^+), 464, 422, 420.

Compound 46

5 6% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 451 ($M-CO_2^+$), 449, 409, 355, 296, 221.

Compound 47

22% yield (2 steps); M/z (-) 549 (M^+), 547, 505, 503, 458, 381, 379, 355, 353.

10 Example 16

Ethyl 3-(oxy-2,3-dioxypropyl-2,3-propylidene)indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compounds 70 and 71)

Rhodium acetate dimer (30 mg) was added to a solution of solketal (0.87 ml) and ethyl 3-diazoindole-2-carboxylate (300 mg) in dichloroethane (10 ml), and stirred at 85°C for 3 hours. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue purified by column chromatography using a gradient of 0% to 20% ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent to afford the product as a pale yellow solid (435 mg, 97%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.27 - 1.38 (m, 9H), 3.88 (m, 1H), 4.11 (m, 3H), 4.30 (q, 2H), (m, 1H), 7.01 (t, 1H), 7.24 (t, 1H), 7.36 (d, 1H), 7.65 (d, 1H), 11.27 (s, 1H); M/z (+) 320.3 (MH^+).

20

Example 17

The procedure described in Example 16 above was repeated using the appropriate diazoindole and alcohols. Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

25 Ethyl 3-(oxyethyl-N-acetyl-N-phenylamine)indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compound 76)

75% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.32 (t, 3H), 3.41 (m, 5H), 4.12 (t, 2H), 4.31 (q, 2H), 6.99 (t, 1H), 7.23 (m, 6H), 7.36 (d, 1H), 7.58 (d, 1H), 11.28 (s, 1H); M/z (+) 367.4 (MH^+).

30 Ethyl 3-(oxymethyl-3-furyl)-indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compound 77)

47% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.31 (t, 3H), 4.31 (q, 2H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 6.99 (t, 1H), 7.21 (t, 1H), 7.36 (d, 1H), 7.60 (m, 3H); M/z (+) 286.3 (MH^+).

Ethyl 3-(oxymethylcyclohex-2-enyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compound 78)

90% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.31 (t, 3H), 1.39 (m, 1H), 1.80 - 2.30 (m, 6H), 4.08 (m, 2H), 4.30 (q, 2H), 5.66 s, 2H), 7.01 (t, 1H), 7.22 (t, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 11.19 (s, 1H); M/z (+) 300.3 ($M\text{H}^+$).

5

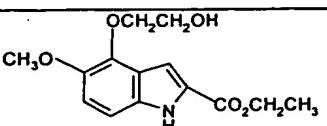
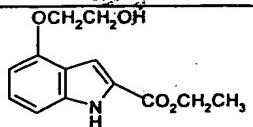
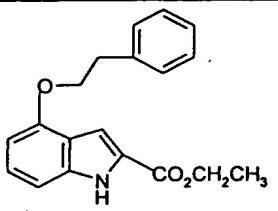
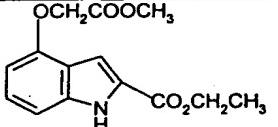
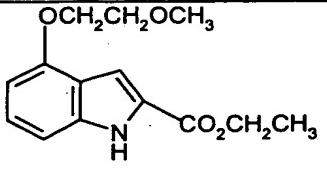
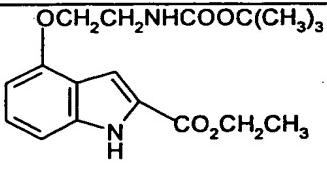
Ethyl 3-(oxymethylcyclohexane-4-methanol)indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compound 79)

72% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 0.80 - 2.00 (m, 10H), 1.32 (t, 3H), 3.21 (m, 2H), 4.00 (d, 2H), 4.30 (q, 2H), 7.00 (t, 1H), 7.22 (t, 1H), 7.35 (d, 1H), 7.61 (d, 1H),
10 11.18 (s, 1H); M/z (+) 332.4 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Ethyl 3-(oxy-4-chlorophenethyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Precursor to Compound 80)

81% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.30 (t, 3H), 3.03 (t, 2H), 4.27 (q, 2H), 4.36 (t, 2H), 6.97 (t, 1H), 7.15 - 7.45 (m, 7H), 11.22 (s, 1H); M/z (+) 344.3 ($M\text{H}^+$).

Precursor to Compd No	Structure	Yield/Properties
73		47% yield; M/z (+) 380 ($M\text{H}^+$).
74		45% yield; M/z (+) 385 ($M\text{H}^+$).
75		53% yield; M/z (+) 347 ($M\text{H}^+$), 301.
82		95% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 1.24 (t, 3H), 1.42 (t, 3H), 3.60 (q, 2H), 3.80 (t, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.38 (t, 2H), 4.42 (q, 2H),

		6.96 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 8.65 (s, 1H); <i>M/z</i> (+) 308 (<i>MH</i> ⁺)
83		65% yield; NMR d (CD ₃ SOCD ₃) 1.33 (t, 3H), 3.70 (q, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 4.15 (t, 2H), 4.32 (q, 2H), 4.76 (t, 1H), 6.90 (dd, 1H), 7.08 (d, 1H), 7.26 (d, 1H); <i>M/z</i> (+) 280 (<i>MH</i> ⁺).
23		80% yield; NMR d (CDCl ₃) 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.65 (t, 1H), 3.8 - 3.9 (m, 2H), 4.4 - 4.5 (m, 4H), 7.05 - 7.1 (m, 1H), 7.35 (d, 2H), 7.7 (d, 1H), 8.3 (brs, 1H); <i>M/z</i> (+) 250.3 (<i>MH</i> ⁺).
26		92% yield; NMR d (CDCl ₃) 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.1 (t, 1H), 4.4 (q, 2H), 4.45 (t, 2H), 7.0 - 7.1 (m, 1H), 7.2 - 7.3 (m, 7H), 7.5 (d, 1H), 8.35 (bs, 1H); <i>M/z</i> (+) 310.3 (<i>MH</i> ⁺).
27		58% yield; NMR d (CDCl ₃) 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.8 (s, 3H), 4.4 (q, 2H), 4.9 (s, 2H), 7.1 - 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.3 - 7.4 (m, 2H), 7.8 (d, 1H), 8.4 (brs, 1H); <i>M/z</i> (+) 278.3 (<i>MH</i> ⁺).
66		94% yield; NMR d (CDCl ₃) 1.4 (t, 3H), 3.5 (s, 3H), 3.75 (t, 2H), 4.4 - 4.5 (m, 4H), 7.1 - 7.2 (m, 2H), 7.3 (d, 2H), 7.8 (d, 1H), 8.4 (brs, 1H); <i>M/z</i> (+) 264.4 (<i>MH</i> ⁺).
67		70% yield; NMR d (CDCl ₃) 1.4 - 1.5 (m, 12H), 3.5 - 3.6 (m, 2H), 4.35 (t, 2H), 4.5 (q, 2H), 5.65 (brs, 1H), 7.1 - 7.2 (m, 1H), 7.5 - 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.7 (d, 1H), 8.4 (brs, 1H); <i>M/z</i> (+) 349.4 (<i>MH</i> ⁺).

Example 18Compound 69

To a suspension of *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxyethylamino *t*-butylcarbamate)indole-2-carboxylate (112 mg) in ethyl acetate (5 ml) was added a saturated solution of HCl in dioxane (2 ml). The mixture was stirred for 18 hours and the resulting solid filtered and dried *in vacuo* (26 mg, 50%); NMR d (CD₃SOCD₃) 2.4 - 2.5 (m, 2H), 4.3 - 4.4 (m, 2H), 6.9 (d, 1H), 7.1 - 7.6 (m, 4H), 7.8 (d, 1H), 8.1 (brs, 2H); M/z (-) 379 (*M*⁺), 377.

Example 19

10 Ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxy-2,3-dihydroxypropyl)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 71)

Ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(oxy-2,3-dioxypropyl-2,3-propylidene)-indole-2-carboxylate [Compound 70] (15.92 g) was dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (70 ml) and hydrochloric acid (4M, 33 ml), and stirred at ambient temperature for 4 hours. The reaction 15 was concentrated *in vacuo*, added to water (200 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 200 ml). The combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄), and concentrated *in vacuo*, and the residue purified by column chromatography using 70% ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent, to afford the product as a dark yellow oil that crystallised upon standing to off white crystals (9.37 g, 65%); NMR d (CD₃SOCD₃) 1.27 (t, 3H), 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.83 (m, 1H), 4.08 (m, 1H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.27 (q, 2H), 4.58 (t, 1H), 4.88 (d, 1H), 5.73 (s, 2H), 6.88 (d, 1H), 7.15 (t, 1H), 20 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, 1H), M/z (+) 438.3 (*MH*⁺).

Example 20

25 *t*-Butyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-*N*-morpholinoindole-2-carboxylate (*t*-butyl ester of Compound 72)

Pd₂(dba)₃ (114 mg), *R*-BINAP (69 mg), potassium *t*-butoxide (294 mg), and morpholine (0.209 ml) were added to a solution of *t*-butyl 3-bromo-*N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (1 g) in de-gassed toluene (6 ml), under an atmosphere of argon. The reaction was stirred and heated at 90°C for 16 hours then poured into water (50 ml), extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 50 ml), and the combined organic extracts were dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using 10% ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent, to afford the product as a yellow oil (325 mg,

33%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.20 (t, 4H), 3.73 (t, 4H), 5.56 (s, 2H), 6.88 (d, 1H), 7.7 (t, 1H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d, 1H), M/z (+) 461 ($M\text{H}^+$), 405.

Example 21

5 **N-(3,4-Dichlorobenzyl)-3-N-morpholinoindole-2-carboxylic acid (Compound 72)**

Trifluoroacetic acid (5 ml) was added to a solution of *t*-butyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-*N*-morpholinoindole-2-carboxylate (293 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) and the reaction stirred at ambient temperature overnight. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue purified by column chromatography using 20% ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent to afford the product as a brown solid (125 mg, 30%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.10 (t, 4H), 3.83 (t, 4H), 5.36 (s, 2H), 7.01 (t, 1H), 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.46 (m, 2H), 7.58 (m, 2H), M/z (-) 404.2 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Example 22

15 **Compound 48**

Acetic anhydride (0.4 g) was added to a stirred solution of *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-carboxylic acid-3-indoleacetic acid (0.1 g) in dry DCM (5 mls) under an inert atmosphere and heated to 50°C for 4 hours. The reaction was cooled, concentrated *in vacuo* and toluene added before reducing *in vacuo* again. The resultant yellow solid was dissolved in DCM under an inert atmosphere before morpholine (0.6 mls) was added and the reaction was stirred for 48 hours at ambient temperature. Combined organic extracts were washed with aqueous hydrochloric acid (2.0 M, 5 ml), water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution before concentration *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in saturated aqueous sodium hydrogen orthophosphate and acidified by the addition of aqueous hydrochloric acid (2.0 M, 5 ml) causing the precipitation of the product as a light brown solid. (0.098 g, 83%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.51 (brs, 2H), 3.60 (M, 4H), 3.71 (brs, 2H), 4.23 (s, 2H), 5.88 (s, 2H), 6.99 (d, 1H), 7.19 (t, 1H), 7.32 - 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.56 - 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.78 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 445 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Example 23

30 The procedure described in Example 22 above was repeated using the appropriate amines. Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

Compound 49

69% yield; NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.11 (dd, 2H), 3.38 (t, 2H), 3.96 (s, 2H), 5.78 (s, 2H), 6.91 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (t, 1H), 7.24 - 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.44 - 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, 1H), 8.02 (M, 1H); M/z (-) 419 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

5

Compound 52

44% yield; M/z (-) 433 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 53

10 32% yield; M/z (-) 469 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 54

69% yield; M/z (-) 486 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

15 **Compound 55**

42% yield; M/z (-) 491 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 56

38% yield; M/z (-) 433 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

20

Compound 57

58% yield; M/z (-) 459 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 58

25 12% yield; M/z (-) 544 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 59

52% yield; M/z (-) 459 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

30 **Compound 60**

21% yield; M/z (-) 515 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 61

25% yield; M/z (-) 558 ($M-H^+$).

Compound 62

5 18% yield; M/z (-) 489 ($M-H^+$).

Compound 63

19% yield; M/z (-) 509 ($M-H^+$).

10 **Compound 64**

10% yield; M/z (-) 495 ($M-H^+$).

Compound 65

18% yield; M/z (-) 469 ($M-H^+$).

15

Example 24**Compound 8**

3,5-Dimethylisoxazole-4-sulphonyl chloride (0.097g) in dichloromethane (2 ml) was added to a stirred solution of ethyl 3-amino-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (0.15 g) in dichloromethane (3 ml). Pyridine (0.036 g) was added and the reaction was stirred for 16 hours at ambient temperature. The reaction mixture was washed with aqueous citric acid (1.0M, 4 ml), saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution and water and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in THF (5 ml) and LiOH (2M, 3 ml) added and the reaction stirred for 16 hours. The reaction was then concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in water. The solution was acidified by dropwise addition of acetic acid, resulting in the precipitation of a white solid which was filtered, washed with water and dried *in vacuo* to give the desired end product as a white solid. (75 mg, 37%, 2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 5.74 (s, 2H), 6.93 (dd, 1H), 7.17 (t, 1H), 7.24 (d, 1H), 7.34 (t, 1H), 7.55 (dd, 2H), 7.66 (d, 1H), 9.72 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 492 ($M-H^+$).

30

Example 25

The procedure described in Example 24 above was repeated using the appropriate acid chloride. Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

5 Compound 9

48% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.00 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 5.71 (s, 2H), 6.77 (d, 1H), 7.12 (t, 1H), 7.26 - 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.45 (d, 1H), 7.52 (d, 1H), 7.63 (d, 1H), 9.58 (brs, 1H), 12.39 (s, 1H); M/z (-) 551 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

10 Compound 10

66% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.56 (s, 3H), 5.71 (s, 2H), 6.82 (dd, 1H), 7.07 (t, 1H), 7.21 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.45 - 7.55 (m, 3H), 7.66 - 7.73 (m, 2H), 9.10 (s, 1H); M/z (-) 477 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

15 Compound 11

69% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 4.10 (s, 2H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 6.93 (dd, 1H), 7.18 (t, 1H), 7.29 - 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.50 - 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.81 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 455 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 12

20 14% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.94 (s, 3H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 5.70 (s, 2H), 6.84 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (t, 1H), 7.27 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.52 (t, 2H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 9.28 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 525, 527, 529 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 13

25 79% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.49 (s, 3H), 5.68 (s, 2H), 6.79 (dd, 1H), 7.13 (t, 1H), 7.19 (d, 1H), 7.30 (t, 1H), 7.50 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.59 - 7.77 (m, 3H), 7.91 (t, 1H), 8.23 (d, 1H), 8.87 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 551 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

Compound 14

30 36% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.46 (s, 2H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 6.91 (dd, 1H), 7.09 (t, 1H), 7.25 - 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.50 - 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.62 (d, 1H), 9.89 (brs, 1H).

Compound 15

90% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.10 (s, 3H), 2.67 (m, 2H), 2.76 (m, 2H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 6.92 (dd, 1H), 7.10 (t, 1H), 7.28 - 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.50 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.61 (d, 1H), 9.67 (s, 1H); M/z (-) 435 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

5

Compound 16

73% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.96 (s, 2H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.94 - 7.13 (m, 3H), 7.26 - 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.38 (d, 1H), 7.48 - 7.59 (m, 3H), 9.86 (s, 1H), 13.36 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 457 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

10

Compound 17

53% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.36 (d, 3H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 6.00 (d, 1H), 6.88 (dd, 1H), 7.07 (t, 1H), 7.28 - 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.50 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.99 (d, 1H), 10.21 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 405 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

15

Compound 18

73% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 3.83 (s, 6H), 5.81 (s, 2H), 6.95 (dd, 1H), 7.06 - 7.17 (m, 2H), 7.30 - 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.51 - 7.61 (m, 3H), 7.66 (dd, 1H), 7.75 (d, 1H), 10.08 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 497 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

20

Compound 19

66% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 2.04 (s, 3H), 5.68 (s, 2H), 6.60 (dd, 1H), 7.12 (d, 1H), 7.20 (d, 1H), 7.28 (t, 1H), 7.40 (d, 2H), 7.47 (d, 2H), 7.62 (d, 2H), 7.72 (d, 1H), 9.13 (s, 1H), 10.27 (s, 1H); M/z (-) 530 ($M-\text{H}^+$).

25

Compound 20

47% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 5.78 (s, 2H), 6.86 (dd, 1H), 7.10 - 7.18 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, 1H), 7.31 (t, 1H), 7.54 (dd, 1H), 7.63 (d, 1H), 9.80 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 517 ($M-\text{H}^+$), 515, 513.

30

Compound 22

40% yield (2 steps); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 4.69 (s, 2H), 5.76 (s, 2H), 6.84 (dd, 1H), 7.14 (t, 1H), 7.23 - 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.46 - 7.67 (m, 3H), 7.85 (d, 1H), 10.13 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 546 (M^- , H^+).

5

Example 26Methyl ester of Compound 1

To a solution of methyl 3-amino-*N*-(3,4-dichlorobenyl)indole-2-carboxylate (253 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (8 ml) was added triethylamine (0.15 ml) followed by a solution of 3-chlorobenzoyl chloride (153 mg) in tetrahydrofuran (2 ml). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. The mixture was partitioned between water (10 ml) and ethyl acetate (20 ml). The organic layer was dried (MgSO_4) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography using *iso*-hexane : 20% ethyl acetate as eluent to give the product (259 mg, 74%); NMR d (CDCl_3) 3.9 (s, 3H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.8 (d, 1H), 7.2 - 7.6 (m, 7H), 7.9 (d, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 8.3 (d, 1H), 10.1 (brs, 1H); M/z (-) 487.1 (M^+), 485.0.

Example 27

The procedure described in Example 26 above was repeated using the appropriate acid chloride. Thus was obtained the compound described below.

20

Methyl ester of Compound 2

37% yield; NMR d (CDCl_3) 2.95 (s, 3H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 5.7 (s, 2H), 6.8 (dd, 1H), 7.1 - 7.5 (m, 4H), 7.7 (s, 1H), 8.15 (d, 1H); M/z (-) 427.3 (M^+), 425.3.

25

Example 28Ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(*N*-tetrahydrofuryl-2-methylaminocarboxamide)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 68)

To a stirred solution of ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethoxycarbonylindole-3-carboxylic acid (100 mg) in dichloromethane (4 ml) at ambient temperature, under argon, was added DMF (1 drop) and oxalyl chloride in dichloromethane (2M, 153 μ l). The reaction was stirred at ambient temperature for 7 hours, then concentrated *in vacuo* and dissolved in dichloromethane (4 ml). Tetrahydrofurfurylamine (53 μ l) was added, followed by

triethylamine (71 μ l) and the reaction stirred under argon for 16 hours. The reaction was diluted with dichloromethane (30 ml), washed with HCl (2M, 30 ml) and water (30 ml), dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give a crude residue which was purified by column chromatography, using ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent (gradient 10/90 - 50/50), to give 5 the product as an off-white solid (57 mg, 47%); M/z (+) 475.3 (MH^+).

Example 29

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-tetrahydro-3-aminothiophene-1,1-dioxidecarboxamide)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 81)

10 Ethyl *N*-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-ethoxycarbonylindole-3-carboxylic acid (104 mg), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (76 mg), 3-aminotetrahydrothiophene 1,1-dioxide (36 mg) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (5 mg) in dichloromethane (10 ml) were stirred at ambient temperature under argon for 16 hours. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography using ethyl acetate : *iso*-hexane as eluent (gradient 0/100 - 75/25), to give the product as a white solid (32 mg, 24%); 15 M/z (+) 509.4 (MH^+).

Example 30

The procedure described in Example 29 above was repeated using the appropriate amines.

20 Thus were obtained the compounds described below.

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-thiomorpholine-1,1-dioxidecarboxamide)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 84)

48% yield; M/z (+) 509.1 (MH^+).

25

Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(N-3,5-dimethylisoxazole-4-methylaminocarboxamide)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 85)

40% yield; M/z (+) 500.1 (MH^+).

30

Example 31Ethyl N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-3-(Z-propenoic acid)indole-2-carboxylate (Ethyl ester of Compound 50)

Malonic acid (106 mg) and piperidine (1 drop) were added to a solution of ethyl 3-
5 carboxaldehyde-N-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)indole-2-carboxylate (315 mg) in pyridine (5 ml) and
the reaction stirred at 100°C overnight. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo* and the
residue dissolved in ethyl acetate (30 ml), washed with HCl (2M, 30 ml) and water (30 ml),
dried ($MgSO_4$) and concentrated *in vacuo* to give the crude product which was triturated with
a mixture of dichloromethane, ethyl acetate and hexane to give the product as a tan coloured
10 solid (68 mg, 19%); NMR d (CD_3SOCD_3) 1.25 (t, 3H), 4.35 (q, 2H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 6.55 (d,
1H), 6.90 (m, 1H), 7.25 - 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.60 (m, 1H), 8.05 (m, 1H), 8.35 (d,
1H) 12.24 (s, 1H); $M/(-)$ 416.4 ($M-H^+$).

Example 3215 Biological Assays for hMCP-1 Antagonistsa) hMCP-1 Receptor-binding assayi) Cloning and expression of hMCP-1 receptor

The MCP-1 receptor B (CCR2B) cDNA was cloned by PCR from THP-1 cell RNA
using suitable oligonucleotide primers based on the published MCP-1 receptor sequences
20 (Charo *et al.*, 1994, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **91**, 2752). The resulting PCR products were
cloned into vector PCR-II™ (InVitrogen, San Diego, CA.). Error free CCR2B cDNA was
subcloned as a Hind III-Not I fragment into the eukaryotic expression vector pCDNA3
(InVitrogen) to generate pCDNA3/CC-CKR2A and pCDNA3/CCR2B respectively.

Linearised pCDNA3/CCR2B DNA was transfected into CHO-K1 cells by calcium
25 phosphate precipitation (Wigler *et al.*, 1979, *Cell*, **16**, 777). Transfected cells were selected by
the addition of Geneticin Sulphate (G418, Gibco BRL) at 1mg/ml, 24 hours after the cells had
been transfected. Preparation of RNA and Northern blotting were carried out as described
previously (Needham *et al.*, 1995, *Prot. Express. Purif.*, **6**, 134). CHO-K1 clone 7
(CHO-CCR2B) was identified as the highest MCP-1 receptor B expressor.

30 ii) Preparation of membrane fragments

CHO-CCR2B cells were grown in DMEM supplemented with 10% foetal calf serum,
2 mM glutamine, 1x Non-Essential Amino Acids, 1x Hypoxanthine and Thymidine

Supplement and Penicillin-Streptomycin (at 50 µg streptomycin/ml, Gibco BRL). Membrane fragments were prepared using cell lysis/differential centrifugation methods as described previously (Siciliano *et al.*, 1990, *J. Biol. Chem.*, **265**, 19658). Protein concentration was estimated by BCA protein assay (Pierce, Rockford, Illinois) according to the manufacturer's
5 instructions.

iii) Assay

¹²⁵I MCP-1 was prepared using Bolton and Hunter conjugation (Bolton *et al.*, 1973, *Biochem. J.*, **133**, 529; Amersham International plc]. Equilibrium binding assays were carried out using the method of Ernst *et al.*, 1994, *J. Immunol.*, **152**, 3541. Briefly, varying amounts
10 of ¹²⁵I-labeled MCP-1 were added to 10 mg of purified CHO-CCR2B cell membranes in 100 ml of Binding Buffer. After 1 hour incubation at room temperature the binding reaction mixtures were filtered and washed 5 times through a plate washer (Packard Harvester Filtermate™ 196). Scintillation fluid (25µl, Microscint™-20, a high efficiency liquid scintillation counting cocktail for aqueous samples) was added to each well and the plate was
15 covered with plate sealer and counted (Packard Top Count™). Cold competition studies were performed as above using 100 pM ¹²⁵I-labeled MCP-1 in the presence of varying concentrations of unlabelled MCP-1. Non-specific binding was determined by the inclusion of a 200-fold molar excess of unlabelled MCP-1 in the reaction.

Ligand binding studies with membrane fragments prepared from CHO-CCR2B cells
20 showed that the CCR2B was present at a concentration of 0.2 pmoles/mg of membrane protein and bound MCP-1 selectively and with high affinity ($IC_{50} = 110$ pM, $K_d = 120$ pM). Binding to these membranes was completely reversible and reached equilibrium after 45 minutes at room temperature, and there was a linear relationship between MCP-1 binding and CHO-CCR2B cell membrane concentration when using MCP-1 at concentrations between
25 100 pM and 500 pM.

Test compounds dissolved in DMSO (5 µl) were tested in competition with 100 pM labelled MCP-1 over a concentration range (0.1-200µM) in duplicate using eight point dose-response curves and IC_{50} concentrations were calculated.

Compounds tested of the present invention had IC_{50} values of 50µM or less in the
30 hMCP-1 receptor binding assay described herein. For example Compound 81 had an IC_{50} of 6.86µM.

b) MCP-1 mediated calcium flux in THP-1 cells

The human monocytic cell line THP-1 was grown in a synthetic cell culture medium RPMI 1640 supplemented with 10 % foetal calf serum, 2 mM glutamine and Penicillin-Streptomycin (at 50 µg streptomycin/ml, Gibco BRL). THP-1 cells were washed in 5 HBSS (lacking Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺) + 1 mg/ml BSA and resuspended in the same buffer at a density of 3 x 10⁶ cells/ml. The cells were then loaded with 1 mM FURA-2/AM for 30 min at 37°C, washed twice in HBSS, and resuspended at 1x10⁶ cells/ml. THP-1 cell suspension (0.9 ml) was added to a 5 ml disposable cuvette containing a magnetic stirrer bar and 2.1 ml of prewarmed (37°C) HBSS containing 1 mg/ml BSA, 1 mM MgCl₂ and 2 mM CaCl₂. The 10 cuvette was placed in a fluorescence spectrophotometer (Perkin Elmer, Norwalk, CT) and preincubated for 4 min at 37°C with stirring. Fluorescence was recorded over 70 sec and cells were stimulated by addition of hMCP-1 to the cuvette after 10 sec. [Ca²⁺]_i was measured by excitation at 340 nm and 380 nm alternately and subsequent measurement of the intensity of the fluorescence emission at 510 nm. The ratio of the intensities of the emitted fluorescent 15 light following excitation at 340 nm and 380 nm, (R), was calculated and displayed to give and estimate of cytoplasmic [Ca²⁺] according to the equation:-

$$[\text{Ca}^{2+}]_i = K_d \frac{(R - R_{\min})}{(R_{\max} - R)} (Sf2/Sb2)$$

where the K_d for FURA-2 Ca²⁺ complex at 37°C was taken to be 224 nm. R_{max} is the maximal 20 fluorescence ratio determined after addition of 10 mM Ionomycin, R_{min} is the minimal ratio determined by the subsequent addition of a Ca²⁺ free solution containing 5 mM EGTA, and Sf2/Sb2 is the ratio of fluorescence values at 380 nm excitation determined at R_{min} and R_{max}, respectively.

Stimulation of THP-1 cells with hMCP-1 induced a rapid, transient rise in [Ca²⁺]_i in a 25 specific and dose dependent manner. Dose response curves indicated an approximate EC₅₀ of 2 nm. Test compounds dissolved in DMSO (10µl) were assayed for inhibition of calcium release by adding them to the cell suspension 10 sec prior to ligand addition and measuring the reduction in the transient rise in [Ca²⁺]_i. Test compounds were also checked for lack of agonism by addition in place of hMCP-1.

c) hMCP-1 mediated chemotaxis and RANTES assay.

In vitro chemotaxis assays were performed using either the human monocytic cell line THP-1 or peripheral blood mixed monocytes obtained from fresh human blood purified by

erythrocyte sedimentation followed by density gradient centrifugation over 9.6 % (w/v) sodium metrizoate and 5.6 % (w/v) polysaccharide, density 1.077 g/ml (Lymphoprep™ Nycomed). Cell migration through polycarbonate membranes was measured by enumerating those passing through either directly by Coulter counting or indirectly by use of a 5 colourimetric viability assay measuring the cleavage of a tetrazolium salt by the mitochondrial respiratory chain (Scudiero D.A. *et al.* 1988, *Cancer Res.*, **48**, 4827-4833).

Chemoattractants were introduced into a 96-well microtiter plate which forms the lower well of a chemotaxis chamber fitted with a PVP-free 5 µm poresize polycarbonate adhesive framed filter membrane (NeuroProbe MB series, Cabin John, MD 20818, USA) 10 according to the manufacturer's instructions. The chemoattractant was diluted as appropriate in synthetic cell culture medium, RPMI 1640 (Gibco) or supplemented with 2 mM glutamine and 0.5% BSA, or alternatively with HBSS with Ca²⁺ and Mg²⁺ without Phenol Red (Gibco) plus 0.1% BSA. Each dilution was degassed under vacuum for 30 min and was placed (400 µl) in the lower wells of the chamber and THP-1 cells (5×10^5 in 100 µl RPMI 1640 + 15 0.5% BSA) were incubated in each well of the upper chamber. For the inhibition of chemotaxis the chemoattractant was kept at a constant submaximal concentration determined previously for each chemokine (1nM for MCP-1 and 2nM for RANTES) and added to the lower well together with the test compounds dissolved in DMSO (final DMSO concentration < 0.05% v/v) at varying concentrations. The chamber was incubated for 2 h at 37°C under 5 20 % CO₂. The medium was removed from the upper wells which were then washed out with 200 µl physiological saline before opening the chamber, wiping dry the membrane surface and centrifuging the 96-well plate at 600 g for 5 min to harvest the cells. Supernatant (150 µl) was aspirated and 10 µl of cell proliferation reagent, WST-1, {4-[3-(4-iodophenyl)-2-(4-nitrophenyl)-2H-5-tetrazolio]-1,3-phenyl disulfonate} plus an 25 electron coupling reagent (Boehringer Mannheim, Cat.no. 1644 807) was added back to the wells. The plate was incubated at 37°C for 3 h and the absorbance of the soluble formazan product was read on a microtitre plate reader at 450 nm. The data was input into a spreadsheet, corrected for any random migration in the absence of chemoattractant and the average absorbance values, standard error of the mean, and significance tests were calculated. 30 hMCP-1 induced concentration dependent cell migration with a characteristic biphasic response, maximal 0.5-1.0 nm.

In an alternative form of the above assay, fluorescently tagged cells can be used in order to assist in end point detection. In this case, the THP-1 cells used are fluorescently tagged by incubation in the presence of 5mM Calcein AM (Glycine, N,N'-[[3',6'-bis(acetoxy)-3-oxospiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9'-[9H]xanthene]-2',7'-diyl]bis(methylene)]bis[N-[2-[(acetoxy)methoxy]-2-oxoethyl]]-bis[(acetoxy)methyl]ester; Molecular Probes) for 45 minutes in the dark. Cells are harvested by centrifugation and resuspended in HBSS (without Phenol Red) with Ca²⁺, Mg²⁺ and 0.1% BSA. 50ml (2x10⁵ cells) of the cell suspension are placed on the filter above each well and, as above, the unit is incubated at 37°C for 2 hours under 5% CO₂. At the end of the incubation, cells are washed off the upper face of the filter with phosphate buffered saline, the filter removed from the plate and the number of cells attracted to either the underside of the filter or the lower well estimated by reading fluorescence at 485nm excitation, 538nm emission wavelengths (fmax, Molecular Devices). The data was input into a spreadsheet, corrected for any random migration in the absence of chemoattractant and the average fluorescence values, standard error of the mean, percentage inhibition and IC₅₀ of compounds under test and significance tests can be calculated.

For example, using this method, compound No. 14 in Table I showed an IC₅₀ of 11.4μM in the hMCP-1 chemotaxis assay and compound No.23 in Table 1 showed an IC₅₀ of 2.95μM in the RANTES chemotaxis assay.

No physiologically unacceptable toxicity was observed at the effective dose for compounds tested of the present invention.

Example 33

Pharmaceutical Compositions

The following Example illustrates, but is not intended to limit, pharmaceutical dosage forms of the invention as defined herein (the active ingredient being termed "Compound X"), for therapeutic or prophylactic use in humans:

(a)

<u>Tablet I</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Compound X.	100
Lactose Ph.Eur	182.75

Croscarmellose sodium	12.0
Maize starch paste (5% w/v paste)	2.25
Magnesium stearate	3.0

(b)

<u>Tablet II</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Compound X	50
Lactose Ph.Eur	223.75
Croscarmellose sodium	6.0
Maize starch	15.0
Polyvinylpyrrolidone (5% w/v paste)	2.25
Magnesium stearate	3.0

(c)

<u>Tablet III</u>	<u>mg/tablet</u>
Compound X	1.0
Lactose Ph.Eur	93.25
Croscarmellose sodium	4.0
Maize starch paste (5% w/v paste)	0.75
Magnesium stearate	1.0

5

(d)

<u>Capsule</u>	<u>mg/capsule</u>
Compound X	10
Lactose Ph.Eur	488.5
Magnesium	1.5

(e)

<u>Injection I</u>	<u>(50 mg/ml)</u>
Compound X	5.0% w/v
1M Sodium hydroxide solution	15.0% v/v

0.1M Hydrochloric acid	to adjust pH to 7.6
Polyethylene glycol 400	4.5% w/v
Water for injection	to 100%

(f)

<u>Injection II</u>	(10 mg/ml)
Compound X	1.0% w/v
Sodium phosphate BP	3.6% w/v
0.1M Sodium hydroxide solution	15.0% v/v
Water for injection	to 100%

(g)

<u>Injection III</u>	(1mg/ml, buffered to pH6)
Compound X	0.1% w/v
Sodium phosphate BP	2.26% w/v
Citric acid	0.38% w/v
Polyethylene glycol 400	3.5% w/v
Water for injection	to 100%

5

(h)

<u>Aerosol I</u>	<u>mg/ml</u>
Compound X	10.0
Sorbitan trioleate	13.5
Trichlorofluoromethane	910.0
Dichlorodifluoromethane	490.0

(i)

<u>Aerosol II</u>	<u>mg/ml</u>
Compound X	0.2
Sorbitan trioleate	0.27
Trichlorofluoromethane	70.0

Dichlorodifluoromethane	280.0
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	1094.0

(j)

<u>Aerosol III</u>	<u>mg/ml</u>
Compound X	2.5
Sorbitan trioleate	3.38
Trichlorofluoromethane	67.5
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1086.0
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	191.6

(k)

<u>Aerosol IV</u>	<u>mg/ml</u>
Compound X	2.5
Soya lecithin	2.7
Trichlorofluoromethane	67.5
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1086.0
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	191.6

5 (l)

<u>Ointment</u>	<u>ml</u>
Compound X	40 mg
Ethanol	300 µl
Water	300 µl
1-Dodecylazacycloheptan-2-one	50 µl
Propylene glycol	to 1 ml

Note:

Compound X in the above formulation may comprise a compound illustrated in Examples herein. The above formulations may be obtained by conventional procedures well known in the pharmaceutical art. The tablets (a)-(c) may be enteric coated by conventional means, for example to provide a coating of cellulose acetate phthalate. The aerosol

formulations (h)-(k) may be used in conjunction with standard, metered dose aerosol dispensers, and the suspending agents sorbitan trioleate and soya lecithin may be replaced by an alternative suspending agent such as sorbitan monooleate, sorbitan sesquioleate, polysorbate 80, polyglycerol oleate or oleic acid.

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